The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 81.

FOREIGN.

The Investment of Paris.

The City Entirely Cut off from the Outside World.

Conflicting Reports as to the Result of Favre's Visit to Bismark.

The Cession of Alsace the Ultimatum of Prussia.

Lawlessness Among the Red Republicans in Paris.

Lyons and Paris not in Political Accord.

The Siege of Strasbourg, Metz, and Toul.

The Italian Troops in Peaceful Possession of Rome.

FRANCE.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—King William reports to Queen Augusta that the investment of Paris is now complete. The French advance on the north side of Paris had been repulsed, with a loss of [illegible] guns and 2,000 prisoners. Prussian defeats are obscurely reported as having occurred at Athis and Mons.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans Railway, and now occupy several points along the line. Traffic on this road now stops at Blois.

The Prussians Menace Orleans.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—It is generally believed here that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris.

During the investment of the city the following important engagements have occurred: On the 17th a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of French north of Brevannes forest. The next a sharp skirmish occurred near Vitry. On Monday the French were driven from their intrenchments at Bicetre, losing seven guns. Near Versailles 2,000 Gardes Mobiles captured a number of Prussians whose protection had been solicited by the inhabitants.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—The Prussians recently menaced Mantes-sur-Seine, and made a requisition. They subsequently rejoined their corps, which is advancing in that direction.

Fighting near Paris continues with varying results. No important engagement yet.

The report that the Prussians had occupied Orleans is not confirmed.

The manufacture of arms by private parties, as well as at national armories, has been vastly increased.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune from Berlin telegraphs, on Thursday evening, that an official statement of the military situation declares the investment of Paris completed to the full extent deemed requisite for strategical purposes. The troops, while marching to their positions, met no resistance, except on the south side of the city. This attempted defence in the open field was completely frustrated by the defeat of General Vinoy's Division on the 19th.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PARIS.

[Special to the New York Sun.]

PARIS, Sept. 19, via LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is impossible to separate now the political from the military question, for understanding one you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris, one official, the provisionary government, which satisfies nobody, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody; the second is the Central Republican Committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or eighty delegates in all. These four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the population during the day through the twenty-one delegates in the arrondissements, and at night by public meetings. A special committee of five remain in permanency day and night. At the sitting of the Assembly these eighty delegates constitute the commune of Paris.

The International Association of Workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization which is objectionable to the Bourgeois and a source of fear to the government, but has the deepest root in the heart of the people. They sent, yesterday, a message to the government asking immediate measures, first to transfer the police from the central government to the municipalities, the election of the Magistracy; the abrogation of every law or decree interfering with absolute freedom of speech, press, meeting or association. Second, The appropriation of the necessaries of life, wherever they are to be found, and their distribution among the families of the National Guards, and those in need, proportionally to the amount of provisions, the probable duration of the siege, and the number of persons to be fed. Third, The immediate appropriation of all empty apartments and public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city. Fourth, The levy, en masse, of all Frenchmen, without exception. Fifth, the immediate despatch of general commissioners to the departments to raise the population and send them to the defence of Paris. The government refused, yesterday, to yield to these demands. To-day a delegation of 120 members, comprising the eighty members of the Central Committee, and two special delegates from each arrondissement, will again present them, and if the government persists in its refusal, the people themselves will come peacefully en masse to-night.

AT LYONS.

The workmen have constituted an independent government for the defence of France. As I am going there, I will be able to tell you more in a couple of days. The first success of the Prussians will overthrow the Provisional as Sedan overthrew the Imperial Government. Then the people will certainly take better care of themselves than their traditional masters have.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Standard* says negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles are already arranged by Bismarck and Favre, and the details are now under discussion.

Another journal reports that thus far the only question which has been discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—A British diplomatist arrived yesterday, en route to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, on an important mission connected with the peace negotiations.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Information received here destroys all hopes of peace. Favre expressed a willingness to accede to any plan to satisfy Prussia—for electing a Representative Assembly, and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government, thus making terms of peace, but the King of Prussia's councillors positively refuse an armistice, and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until the terms are ratified by the Constituent Assembly. Although the question of terms is not reached, M. Favre informs his associates in the government that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the ultimatum of Prussia, and he has little hope of success in his mission.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin, 22d: "Official advices from headquarters report Jules Favre present. The first point considered was whether the Constituent Assembly should be chosen, could be relied on to recognize a treaty made with the Favre Government as binding. Favre is understood to offer as terms an indemnity for the war, the demolition of the fortifications at Metz and Strasbourg, and surrender of part of the French fleet.

TOUL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Telegrams in some of the [illegible] journals assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Toul, have abandoned the siege and are marching to join the army around Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A New York *Tribune* correspondent says: "The bombardment of Toul has been energetically continued since the 10th of September, by incessant firing from heavy siege guns. The railway from Frouard, which turns Toul, approaches completion. The corps investing Toul are greatly molested by daily sorties from the fortifications and attacks by [illegible]

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

TOURS, Sept. 22.—The greatest activity prevails in all the departments here for the national defence. The Council General of the Department of Gironde voted 5,000,000 francs; that of Lyons 10,000,000 and 300,000, and that of Lille a large sum of money, and a great number of men. Reinforcements of volunteers are arriving daily. Five hundred soldiers who escaped from Sedan have entered Tours.

AT TOURS.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—Nothing definite is received from Paris to-day. There is great activity among the troops here. Many are leaving with all possible haste. It is reported that the governmental employes will also leave. Hundreds of persons have arrived from Blois, who have left there because they fear the Prussians will soon enter. Railroad service is still irregular.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

STRASBOURG, Sept. 22.—The siege of Strasbourg is vigorously pushed. Lunette No. 52 was taken to-day by the Prussians, with only a trifling loss. Five guns were taken in the recent capture of Lunette No. 53.

[illegible], Sept. 21.—Rumors of the capture of Strasbourg are afloat, but lack official confirmation. A French account states that an attempt was made on the breaches by the besiegers on the 15th, but repulsed with great loss. They were fighting on the 17th and 18th, but it is not believed to be in consequence of sorties made by the garrison, and not an assault.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent before Strasbourg, on the 8th writes: "The fire of the besiegers is maintained with perfect regularity, and increasing force. The reply of the French is [illegible], sometimes furious and sometimes [illegible]. Their shells are doing [illegible] damage, of them bursting [illegible]. The supply of fuses [illegible] of them were refused [illegible] on the Rhine. All efforts to drain [illegible]. The heavy rains keep them [illegible] could be taken any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are unknown. Salt is exceedingly scarce. Much information as to the internal condition of Strasbourg is brought by persons leaving under an arrangement with the Swiss delegation. The latter remove to Basle the poor, but welcome the rich immigrants.

"At Strasbourg the taking of lunette 52 and [illegible] the successful [illegible] of the parallel [illegible] of the inner fortifications and the capture of the city.

METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Letters from Metz, picked up at Fenetrange, reiterate the assurances that the place is well provisioned, and the morale of the garrison excellent.

"At Metz, during the last fortnight, nothing of importance has occurred. A sortie was made by a French corps along the Strasbourg turnpike. The engagement lasted only a few hours and ended at dark, the Prussians occupying Chateau Marcey le Haut.

THE CLERGY.

TOURS, Sept. 22—Evening.—There is a strong movement on the part of the clergy of France, in favor of national defence.

NAPOLEON HEARD FROM.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is understood upon good authority, that Napoleon, in his seclusion at Wilhelmshohe, at Cassel, is preparing a manifesto to the French people. The members of the late French Senate and Corps Legislatif will probably reassemble at Limoges, Department of Haut-Rhin, in the northwest of France.

REVOLT IN ALGERIA.

A general revolt of Arabs has occurred in Algeria. The Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Marseilles.

RED REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Paris letter of the 20th says: "The action of the extreme Republicans on Saturday and Sunday was disgraceful. There were demonstrations in several arrondissements, and demands of the Reds for the creation of Committees of Defence in the different arrondissements, to be chosen by the people, and to levy a general collection and division of food and ammunition. Noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters, uttering revolting cries. A large number of roughs were around. In some cases violence was committed. In one instance a store house was broken open and a quantity of provisions seized under pretence of authority from the commander of defence. On Sunday night much terror prevailed among the better class of the population. On Monday a large force of the Nationale Guarde and some regulars and mobiles from the forts, marched into the city to preserve order. There is little doubt that an attempt will be made before long by the extreme party to seize and control the government. It is difficult to say where the end will be.

LEAVING THE CITY.

"Not trusting wholly to the peace negotiations, the last limits for leaving the city were marked by a week of hundreds whose courage gave way at the last moment. Hundreds of applications were made to Minister Washburne for passports by Frenchmen who were never outside of France, and who pretend to be naturalized Americans, but were unable to produce their papers.

FOOD.

"Beyond a doubt, Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal has been issued by the authorities, begging citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present moment.

"Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined from indisposition.

DARKNESS.

"For the past two nights the city has been almost in total darkness. Citizens are adopting measures to light the streets.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A New York Tribune correspondent has arrived from Lyons and Tours, and brings an important account of the internal condition of France. The reported insurrection at Lyons against the Paris government is not true. Our correspondent left Lyons Sunday morning after spending several days there. The municipal election was held on the 15th, and it returned a majority of independent candidates to the council. They are mostly members of the International Workingmen's Association, who fly a red flag. They distrust Trochu and Favre, but do not reject the provisional government. The town was quiet, except in constant cannon practice. The whole male population was armed, generally with muzzle-loading, smooth-bore guns. Most of the battalion carried no flag. A few have the tricolor, but associate amicably with others. Five thousand men from the Rhone Valley were throwing up earthworks. Lyons is resolved to resist if attacked. There were about 40,000 regulars in the city, mostly young engagés, volunteers, or old soldiers who have returned to the service. It will be some weeks before the former can be made soldiers. Troops from the Algerian depots were concentrated at Lyons. In Moulins, Nevers, Bourgeois, and Tours there were about 10,000 of these men.

"I travelled with a General coming from Oran, who assured me matters were serious in Algeria. A rising of Spanish and Italian colonists has been suppressed with little loss. Papers found showed that Prussia was concerned in the affair. The Foreign Legion, containing many Germans, had mutinied. The Arabs blockading the French frontier towns had captured several trains of powder, flour, and oats.

"We passed train after train of northern Mobile Guards going south, those from the towns wearing red, and those from the country the tricolor. Train after train of people drawn by locomotives belonging to the Northern and Western lines are going south for safety. Reaching Darenne we discovered that the Mobile Guards of Moulins, St. Germain, Les Fosses and the country between were under orders to leave for Africa this day to free the few regular troops still within the colony.

"At Vicnon, where we stopped four hours in the middle of the night, the [illegible] Guard. Every hour a patrol, with officers and lanterns in due form, went round the town. The men were altogether in plain clothes, and armed with muzzle-loading cavalry carbines.

"At one town I learned, from good resources, the French plan of defence. All the Mobiles and young regulars now scattered over the southern towns are to be concentrated in some one of them. No open town is to be defended in the north, but the fortified places of Lille, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Calais, Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Brest are prepared to stand a siege. Auxre, which has an exceedingly strong fort on the hill, is being strengthened with lines like those at Lyons, but Rouen is to be abandoned to the enemy. The southern army, when concentrated, is to wait until the latest possible moment to gain time for drill, but when one of the great outer-forts of Paris has been taken, and the bombardment of the town commences, the army will march north against the Prussians. As to military preparations in general, there is an abundance of men. Small arms are scarce, and there is great difficulty in getting even smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Further supplies are expected shortly from England and elsewhere. Ammunition is still difficult. Cavalry and artillery scarcely exist, and there is no hope of providing either in time for operations affecting Paris.

"From Tours I came straight through by L'Mans, Rouen, and Amiens to Calais. The French expect that the Prussians will march from Beauvais upon Rouen and Amiens, and so cut off Northeastern France. The mails will soon be sent by Cherbourg. It will, however, be just as easy for the Prussians to march to Rambouillet upon Alencon, and so cut off the whole Northern from Central and Southern France. St. Malo alone would remain open for the London mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps is of incalculable service at the seat of war.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The line of communication between London and Paris is reopened.

The bronze statuary in Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon.

Guerronniere, while returning from Constantinople, was arrested at Marseilles, but was immediately released by order of the government.

It is rumored that Lyons will be made the temporary capital of France. The Provisional Government is determined to repress the excesses of the Reds.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 22.—All communication between Paris and Tours is cut. Members of the Provisional Government are now as effectually separated as before.

Lyons and Paris are not in political accordance.

The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital if it capitulates.

The Catholic powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to make up the revenue for the maintenance of the Holy See.

The report from Tours that Thiers had obtained from England the recognition of the Provisional Government, is not believed here.

We must wait and see what the Constitutional Assembly decides to do. In Tours, the belief is that no negotiations for peace are likely to succeed until the military events before Paris assume decided turns.

The armament of the fortifications of Lille have been completed. An immense stock of munitions of war and provisions have been laid in.

Specie payments have been suspended by official notice.

A telegram, received from Havre to-night, says there are fresh complications between Russia and Turkey, and regards a war between the two provinces probable.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A despatch from Berlin repeats the news that a constitution is preparing for the security of German unity. Herr Delbruck is arranging the formalities for proclaiming Frederick William Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A New York *Herald* correspondent, at Berlin, states that the Republicans of Germany continue their agitation against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine with increasing determination in all their journals, and at all public gatherings. The intoxication of military circles of Germany, caused by the success of the Prussian arms, has led them to demand, without reflection of consequences, that Alsace and Lorraine, Metz, Toul, and Verdun be given up by the French and annexed to Germany. They also urge, with equal disregard to diplomatic consequences, the Prussian occupation of Luxembourg, the giving of Flanders to Belgium; Savoy to Switzerland, and Nice and Corsica to Italy. They will not submit in any way to the interference of neutrals. Another party opposes this wholesale dismemberment of France, but asks that a sufficient guarantee be given Germany against future aggressions of France. They indicate that the guarantee should take the shape of the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine, and the destruction of the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

The Papal troops, on capitulating, laid down their arms, and defiled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emmanuel.

The Papal Legion have gone to Civita Vecchia, there to wait the completion of arrangements now making to transport them to their several countries.

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city was trifling.

The Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican [illegible] their entire satisfaction with the precautions which have been taken to preserve order.

The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity. The large cities are covered with bunting, and the fireworks and illuminations attest the general joy.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—Throughout Italy there are enthusiastic demonstrations of popular approval of the occupation of Rome. General Cadorna, to-day, at Rome, is receiving the arms of the Papal troops. Terms of surrender were arranged with General Kanzler. All native Italians on duty at the garrison are retained in depots, without arms, all foreigners being sent to their respective countries. The surrender of the Papal troops had more the appearance of a carnival or festival than the discomfiture of a vanquished foe. Cheers for the King were mingled with cheers for Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A *plebiscitum* is to be taken in Italy to decide whether Rome shall be the capital of the Kingdom.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 22.—Garibaldi is prevented from leaving Caprera, and is guarded as a prisoner. Italian war vessels are cruising off the island.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Florence, Sept. 21, that a courier had arrived from a correspondent with the Italian army. He entered Rome with the attacking column. There were four killed, and thirty wounded. The Papal troops held strong position. Ten minutes after the assault a white flag was received from Monte Cavallo. Then came a deputation from the diplomatic corps, in their own carriages, escorted by the Pope's dragoons, and the capitulation was arranged without further bloodshed.

The foreign Papalini laid down their arms, and will be sent home.

Great preparations are being made at Florence for the transfer of the capital.

Mazzini is well treated, and amnesty is expected.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune at Florence, writes on the 21st: Garibaldi writes that he has received no answer from the French Government, and that the [illegible] which calls itself the Italian Government keeps him a prisoner. He has neither been allowed to leave Caprera nor receive a message.

The Italian Government, on being questioned, answered that owing to their neutrality, they have refused consent to Garibaldi's departure. When Favre offered a French frigate, the Italian government replied that they should deem such an act direct hostility. The Prefect of Lyons telegraphs: "We await Garibaldi. Enthusiasm continues. Will he come?" This telegram was stopped. The government would be glad to get rid of Garibaldi, but they dare not offend Prussia. The French Minister telegraphed, If we can get him we are saved; if not, we shall do what we can.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The new iron-clad turret ship Hotspur has just concluded a trial trip at Devonport. Great interest has been felt in her success, and this has notably grown since the loss of the Captain. The result is pronounced on all hands entirely satisfactory. The Hotspur carried a twenty-five ton gun. Some fears were apprehended that this immense weapon could not be successfully handled, but they have happily disappeared.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Several cargoes of cotton and other goods have recently arrived here from Havre, whence they were shipped, in order to prevent falling into the hands of the Prussians. Vessels are still loading there for the same destination, and others have already sailed.

The Marine Board has received a paper proving the yacht Cambria to have adhered to the great circle sailing, and to have been superbly navigated.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the German corvette Medusa and the French corvette Dupleix, have made arrangements for a naval duel in Japanese waters, at an early day.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Captain Howarth, Queen's Messenger, has arrived. Howarth and the Spanish Embassy were the last to leave Paris, on Sunday, when all egress and ingress to the city was closed. They went to Rouen, thence to Calais, and were three days en route.

The Baltic blockading fleet is cruising from Boulogne to Dunkerque.

The Cologne Gazette declares that the Prussians will not insist on the annexation of Lorraine.

CALAIS, Sept. 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here. Three iron-clads are at Dunkirk.

[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 22.—General Burnside left for Paris this morning. He carries with him letters from Count Bernstorff to Bismarck, and also to the Prussian and French commanders. He expects to get through the lines, but it is doubtful if he succeeds.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Private accounts report that the landing of the steamer Salvador was completely successful. The expeditionists and a great portion of the arms are now safe in the interior. The vessel was leaking and unseaworthy, and was abandoned to the Spaniards. [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Grand Reception Given to Ole Bull and His Young Bride at Madison—A Brilliant Affair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 22.—The reception this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorpe, in honor of their daughter's recent marriage, was one of the most elegant entertainments ever given in the city of Madison. No expense has been spared to concentrate taste, artistic skill and lavish display upon the occasion, and it surpassed even the expectations of those who came prepared to be critical. About eight hundred cards of invitation were issued, and notwithstanding the fact that many sent regrets, and others were detained by the slight rain, the spacious rooms were crowded with a most elegant and brilliant assemblage. Kinsley came from Chicago with an efficient corps of colored waiters, and his supports and silver service. Vaas brought four pieces of music to enliven the guests. The grounds of Mr. Thorpe's residence were lighted with colored lamps, and a long line of carriages attested the fact that the guests had arrived, and were ready to see and be seen. Over the arched gateway hung garlands of evergreens; Brussels carpets covered the walk to the verandah, where a liveried servant received each guest. The vestibule of the hall was lined with willows, and on either entrance stood a great vase of blooming geraniums, while within, baskets of flowers hung in careless profusion. On the right the first suite of parlors were almost garlanded with hot-house exotics, while over the French windows were hung wreaths laid with care and grace against the rich lace curtains. Every bracket was wreathed in flowers. The golden crown given to Mr. Bull in San Francisco had a simple wreath of evergreens. It was an object of interest to the guests, being richly ornamented with pearls and diamonds, the latter composing his monogram. It was supported against the golden vase given him by the Russians.

The superb decoration of the rooms was, of course, only a secondary feature of the ceremony. Ole Bull, the great violinist, standing a head and shoulders above all present, was one of the distinguishing features. He is not changed by any worldly prosperity, but is as genial and childlike as ever, with perhaps an evidence of happiness in his smile. [illegible] dress is an evening suit of plain black, with a ruffled shirt-front, and no gleam of gold or gems. He was married in June, at [illegible], to Miss Sarah Thorpe, [illegible] bride is 20. Mr. Bull is [illegible] seen together than strangers would [illegible]. It is a love union on both sides.

Mrs. Bull was richly dressed in white satin demi-train, the under-dress white silk, with front flounces of point d'Alencon lace, the back breadths turned back with revers of pink satin, and a pannier of alternate loops of pink and white satin. Her jewelry was a pearl flower and a few simple rings. Her hair was dressed fashionably, but not conspicuously; while its only ornament consisted of a superb white japonica worn [illegible]. Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Bull's [illegible], wore a regal dress of royal purple silk, imperial train, with front breadths of lavender satin, trimmed with half-yard flouncing of heavy point d'Argentine lace, queen's pattern. The collar was a breadth of this lace; coat sleeve, banded to the elbow, with the satin fall of black Point sleeve; ornaments, pink cameos with pearls and diamonds; hair worn low on the cheeks with point lace coiffure and purple feathers. The dress was fit for a dowager, and was made in London, as was also that of the bride.

Mrs. Bull is a slight, well-formed, natural American girl, without any affectation. Her fine color and animated features make her beautiful. Her hair is the color known as tawny.

There were present many of the most distinguished citizens of Madison, among others Governor Fairchild and wife. Many were absent on account of the untimely death of Mrs. Reese J. Stevens, of this place. Among the regrets were those of Miss Nilsson, the operatic singer.

The supper was the grand climax of the evening. The table was set in Kinsley's new solid silver service, and in his usual style—the four ends with pyramids of ice cream, and with cake, one representing the arms of Norway, the other the American eagle and shield. The alcoves were fitted with silver coffee-urns, and vessels containing claret, ice-water, etc., while a thousand lights lent enchantment to the scene, and sweet fading flowers burdened the atmosphere.

Among the guests, Mrs. Fairchild was lovely in a canary-colored silk, black lace shawl and garnets. Miss Ayer, white dress and pearls. Mrs. French was very sweetly dressed in white tarleton, and white flower ornaments. Miss Schley wore a long white crepe, with black velvet trimmings, Grecian and Oriental pearls. Mrs. [illegible], in a trained green silk, white lace shawl and diamonds. [illegible] orange silk, with Chicago [illegible]; black lace shawl and full set of diamonds, with pearl necklace. Mrs. B. F. Hopkins, a charming lady, in black silk, trained dress, crepe trimmings, ornaments of jet. Miss ——, of Davenport, Iowa, attracted much attention by her native charms, and her general manner.

There were many very elegant costumes, white, with scarlet trimmings, peculiar among the [illegible] Mr. Smith and ladies, Dr. Hobbins and [illegible]

Ole Bull gives a concert in Milwaukee, Saturday night, in behalf of his patriotic German friends. His union with so accomplished, talented, and brilliant a young lady as Miss Thorpe is looked upon with general favor. He will probably make America the land of his future adoption, endeared as he is to us all by his great genius and his good heart.

BASE BALL.

Home-and-Home Game Between the Mutuals and Atlantics for the Championship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The home-and-home game for the Championship between the Atlantics and Mutuals was played to-day on the Union grounds. Ten thousand people were present. The fielding of the Mutuals was superb. [illegible] by ball and four passed balls were the only errors on their side. A dead ball was [illegible].

SCORE.

Atlantics [illegible]
Mutuals [illegible]

Sentence of a Robber—Quick Work.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

A Paper from Wendell Phillips on European Affairs.

The Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury accepted government bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, instead of $1,000,000, as advertised for. The offerings amounted to nearly $6,000,000. The Secretary's policy is regarded as an evidence of his intention to keep the money market easy during the season when funds will be wanted to move the crops, and as such it meets the warm approval of the business community. Democratic papers unite with Republican papers in applauding the wisdom of the Secretary. Government bonds advanced to-day, and closed steady.

GOLD

was dull, with light transactions, and ranging in price between 113⅞ and 113¾, closing at this latter quotation. There is no immediate prospect of animation in the market, unless Jules Favre should succeed in concluding a peace with Bismark, which may be regarded as very doubtful.

STOCKS.

There were heavy sales of Ohio & Mississippi shares, and the stock market declined under the influence thereof. The decline averaged one-half cent throughout the list. The close, however, was steady.

MONEY.

The money market was somewhat irregular to-day. In the morning there was apparently more demand, and, while the rates of interest were generally 5 to 6 per cent, there were some exceptional transactions at 4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy, and the sixty-day bills of the Canadian banks were sold on the street at 108¾ to 109¼, while individual prime bills were not offered under 109¼. Prime sight bills were quoted at 110¼ to 110¾.

PRODUCE.

The unsettled condition of the produce markets continued. There was a speculative demand for winter wheats, with more exports, but spring wheats were neglected. Corn was 1 cent lower, leading to an active business. The market for pork opened with a good trade demand and whole lots of Western mess were held at [illegible], but at this advance buyers were unwilling to go on, and at the close there were sellers at [illegible], with nothing done. In a jobbing way, however, there were liberal transactions, amounting to 750 barrels at [illegible], with some city mess at $19.50, and a line of 110 barrels of Western mess at a price that did not transpire.

WHISKEY.

There was a decline in whiskey of 2 cents. The receipts from the West were large.

DRY GOODS.

In the dry goods markets there was no feature. Importers complained of some dulness. It is well, however, to caution commercial circles against the sudden appearance of bogus news from Europe. So long as peace negotiations are in progress there is a possibility of manufactured telegrams being sent over from London to effect the gold and produce markets of New York and Chicago. At this critical moment nothing should be taken without confirmation.

[To the Associated Press.]

MONEY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Money easy. No loans among brokers above 6 per cent, and a large number at 5. The acceptance of an extra million of bonds by the Treasury is construed as a new guarantee of the intention of the Secretary to [illegible] the fall, as occasion required. Offerings were [illegible] to the amount of $5,741,000 [illegible] were accepted, at 109 [illegible] [illegible] of gold, $118,700.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The earnings for the Central Pacific Railroad, for the first fifteen days of September, were [illegible]. The freight and travel are so heavy that the full month will reach the enormous sum of nearly [illegible], which would be the largest monthly earnings since the road was finished.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Wendell Phillips has an eloquent article in the *National Standard* of this week. He takes ground against Prussia. Bismark, whom he calls the ablest, most unscrupulous and impervious of State managers, had it in his power to have planted peace between Republican France and Prussia for the next two generations, meanwhile delaying the advance of democracy many a year. The first step Prussia made from Sedan to Paris destroyed forever Bismark's claim to be thought a statesman. Ignorantly, or angrily, he flung away such an opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France, and admiration of the world. Instead of this, he did all that in him lies to insure that immortal hate and undying purpose of revenge, which will breed up the next generation of Frenchmen for nothing else but to put the tri-color some day over Berlin. The next generation of Prussia will have cause to weep that at this hour, so great in possibilities, Prussia had no statesman to reap the harvest her greatest of Captains, Moltke, had got for [illegible] turns out only an adroit manager, Second Lieutenant to Moltke, and willing tool of a bigot King. No breadth no foresight, no large instincts of humanity, always the highest wisdom. Prussia armed in order to vindicate her right to manage her own affairs. She marches to Paris to invade France's right to do the same. Her path lies over the capital of the world, the home of two millions of men, as well as of science, art, literature, and civilization; the capital of a great military nation, whose swift defeat shows that, dragooned as she was to the field, it was only a seeming war she waged. He never conquered France. He only triumphed over the slavish refuse, which could be bought or whipped into counterfeiting her. Now in this insolent attempt to display his power, and parade a sham victory, he subjects this great city to the horrors of war. Humanity itself would hardly weep if the pestilence delivered Paris, leaving neither peasant nor princeling to tell the tale at Berlin. The tears and curses of the civilized world blast the German laurels. Napoleon's fall was speedy—in less than thirty days. Prussia's is quicker still. She entered Sedan borne on the wonder, almost the loving admiration, of the world. She left it followed by the loathing of both continents. She baulked the hopes of the age—a new power born within the memory of living men. We supposed her blood was the blood of this century. Her fall insults our civilization. Bloodthirsty and greedy, unscrupulous and overbearing beyond the Bourbons and Hapsburgs, the Philips and Charleses of other days, she is not a nation, only an overgrown army, a horde of brigands, too strong for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarous South, flaunting Libby Prison and Andersonville in the face of Christendom, may justly call across the ocean to the Black Eagle, Art thou to become as one with us?

"We rejoice that Providence thus buries under its own folly this new and dreaded military power, and robs it of the means to cripple the rising democracy, as it might have done had it retained the respect of the world. We sympathise with Germany, thus disgraced by her princes, as France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world gave to Paris under the usurper's heel. Our government should utter the verdict of civilization and liberty on this bold barbarism. It should at least protest against this vengeance on unoffending France, the insult to the spirit of the age. The oldest republic, the master power of the next century, [illegible] humanity [illegible] and cowardly silence of kings."

THE BESSEMER STEEL PATENT.

The Commissioner of Patents has given a final decision—refusing to extend the most important of Bessemer steel patents, which expires to-day. The process now becomes public property.

NEW ENGLAND PRESS ASSOCIATION.

All the papers of the New England Associated Press, except the Hartford *Times* and those of Springfield, are represented at the meeting of the association in this city to-day. Negotiations with the New York Associated *Press* are not yet finished, and the session adjourned till to-morrow.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The *Evening Post* states that Secretary Fish has instructed Minister Washburne, at Paris, that he can do nothing in the name of this government, to relieve the sufferings of German residents expelled from that city. Great disappointment prevails in official circles at Berlin in consequence of this decision of the American government.

THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

The Farragut obsequies will be held October 1. Gen. Alex. S. Webb has been invited to act as chief marshal.

THE NORTH GERMAN STEAMERS.

The North German Lloyd steamer Herman, which sails on Saturday for Bremen, takes a cargo of 14,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of tobacco. Several steamers of this line will soon be put on the route between this city and New Orleans, until ocean commerce is perfectly safe.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.

Fifteen pickpockets were arrested at Jersey City this morning, on the arrival of the special train from Rochester. Eleven were held for examination.

RELIEF OF THE [illegible]

At a meeting of the American Association for Relief of Misery on the Battle-Fields, held yesterday, Mr. Elisha Harris estimated the killed and wounded in the European war, up to September 1, at 120,000. It was decided to make an appeal to the American people in behalf of the wounded. It was stated that the *Societies de Secours* in Europe had already raised, to August 1, [illegible] francs.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

Yesterday, sixty men from the dry dock, calling themselves Atlantic Juniors, visited Reede's Hotel, East New York, on a target excursion. They were accompanied by about a hundred of the most disreputable characters, male and female. There were between twenty and thirty girls, between the ages of 12 and 17 years, the majority of whom were inebriated. The party became riotous, took possession of the hotel, and finally commenced fighting among themselves. The watchmen and several Deputy Sheriffs vainly endeavored to preserve peace. Finally a company of the Twenty-eighth Regiment was ordered out, surrounded the rowdies with fixed bayonets, and marched them to the town limits.

THE LAFAYETTE DETENTION.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GOTTSCHALK.

The remains of the late L. M. Gottschalk, who died in South America, arrived in this city yesterday. [illegible]

THE ERIE RAILROAD SUIT.

The argument of the motion in the case of the Erie Railroad Company and others, against Messrs. Heath, Rappel, and others, to have the action transferred to the United States Circuit Court of this district, from the Supreme Court of the Judicial District, [illegible]

PAPAL ADDRESS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

Arrest of Former Revenue Officers on Charges of Fraud.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Sept. 22.—John Speer, editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, and during 1865 and 1866 United States Collector of the District of Kansas, was to-day arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Miller, on charge of feloniously conspiring to defraud the government by false returns, to the amount of $100,000. [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Judicial Nomination—Prison Warden Obliged to Resign.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22.—[illegible]

THE WEST.

Equinoctial Storm—Silver Shipment.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—The equinoctial storm commenced yesterday evening, and continued through the night, flooding many store-rooms, basements and cellars throughout the city. [illegible]

Universalist Centenary Meeting at Gloucester, Mass.

[illegible]

FAIRS.

Michigan State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 22.—Glorious was the weather and immense the attendance on this, the third day of the Twenty-second Annual State Fair of Michigan. More than 20,000 tickets were taken at the gate. [illegible]

The Warren County Fair at Monmouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Dane County Fair at Madison, Wis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing every county except two. John A. Harman, of Augusta, was President. [illegible]

Tennessee Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Capitol to-day. [illegible]

Congressional Nominations.

[illegible]

Knox County Republican Convention—Nominations.

[illegible]

Nevada and Arizona Politics.

[illegible]

Excelsior vs. Babcock—Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail.

Since the recent contest between rival fire extinguishers at the Iowa State Fair, the parties representing the Babcock Company have endeavored to cover up their defeat by stating that the Excelsior fire was two-thirds composed of port and salt barrels; also, that the Babcock Extinguisher had its fire under control in two minutes, and in two minutes more entirely extinguished it. To prove this statement false, we subjoin the following affidavit, which we challenge said parties to disprove. Let all statements from the same source be hereafter received with caution:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

George Mathews, being first duly sworn on oath, states that he exhibited the Excelsior Fire Extinguisher at the recent Iowa State Fair; that at the trial of machines the "Excelsior" did not make use of barrels two-thirds of which had been used for "vinegar, pork and salt;" that there was not a single pork or salt barrel used in the "Excelsior" fire; that a part of the barrels used were the same as those used in the Babcock fire, and the remainder were dry barrels thoroughly smeared with tar; that previous to the lighting of the fires he offered to exchange piles with the Babcock agent, and give him five dollars bonus for same; that the "Excelsior" machine entirely extinguished its fire, while the Babcock fire was not extinguished, but continued burning after the machines had been withdrawn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1870.

FRANK J. SMITH, Notary Public.

American Base Burner.

We notice that the manufacturers of the "American Base Burner," (so favorably known both East and West) still keep up its well-won reputation, and by the addition this season of an "oven" and a "double heater," make it a very desirable self-feeding stove, for the parlor, dining-room, and hall. It must certainly continue to be the most popular stove in the market.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Deaths from yellow fever, nine, of whom four were natives of Italy, two of France, two of Germany, and one Virginia.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Dry goods are hardly so active, yet a large business is being transacted. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

A Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening [illegible]

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M. [illegible]

JAMES W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

[illegible]

J. H. SEICHTER, Sec'y and K. of S.

HATS.

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,

(The Leading Hatters of the West),

ARE NOW SHOWING

The Latest Styles

IN

GENTS' DRESS HATS.

Young Men's Dress Hats.

Gents' and Young Men's Business Hats in great variety and of the finest qualities. We have taken particular care in having our stock made, and are showing the best stock of Hats of all kinds ever brought to this city.

COR. WASHINGTON AND CLARK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

D. RICHARDS & CO.,

BUTTER

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

175 South Water-st., Chicago.

Fine Dairy Butter a specialty. Consignments solicited.

S. M. CO'S PREPARATIONS.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO

SANFORD'S MARKING INK gives a good plain mark on packages of all kinds.

WANTED.

WANTED.

To engage with some large property-owner, to take charge of financial affairs, &c., by a Cashier and Bookkeeper, with five years' experience in Chicago. Address FITZ JAMES, Tribune office.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER

[illegible]

SINCLAIR & THOMPKINS.

FOR SALE.

HAY, HAY,

BY THE CAR LOAD OR CARGO,

At 190 & 192 Washington-st.

CIDER! CIDER!

[illegible]

Attention, Contractors, Miners, and others.

[illegible]

LUMBER DEALERS

DAVIS & GILBREATH,

Lumber Dealers,

Corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

[illegible]

ROOFING.

The New York "Ready Roofing,"

[illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

C. W. DAVIS.
[illegible]

[illegible]

DAVIS & GILBREATH.

INSTRUCTION.

PHILIPP SCHWEITZER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut this List out as a Reference when visiting the City. The Houses are strictly first-class.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO. receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 63 Dearborn-st.
HUDSON, BENNETT & GAY contract for advertising in all newspapers published. Office, 133 Dearborn-st.
STEELE & HITCHCOCK, 10 Arcade-court, (Clark-st.) Receive advertisements for all papers in the U. S.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. TILTON & CO., 160 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 135 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 98 Clark & 135 State, cor. Madison.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 163 and 164 Clark-st.

Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.

Belting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITMARSH, 183 Lake-st. (up stairs).
MUNSON & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 149 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., 41 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 76 and 78 Wabash-av.
KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., 40 and 38 Wabash-av.
LYMAN, PAGE & CO., 34 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., 96 Lake-st.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 120 and 122 Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 146 Lake-st.
FOSTER & FOSTER, 57 Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.

Book Binders' Stock, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 120 and 122 Lake-st.

Boys' Clothing.
JOHN S. DICKSON, Agt., 72 Madison-st.

Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., 29 State-st.

Carriages.
BRADLEY & SMITH, 188 State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, 44 Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 67 and 69 Adams-st.
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-st.

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, 31 State-st.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 S. Clinton-st.

Clocks, &c.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 104 Lake-st.

Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, ELDRETT & CO., 26 and 28 Randolph-st.
CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., 50 and 52 Dearborn-st.
H. M. HUSTED, 160 and 162 Randolph-st.

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 40 Randolph-st.

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 106 Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 39 and 41 Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.
A. PICK & CO., 70 Lake-st.

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 21 and 23 River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 43 and 47 Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.
B. HOLBROOK, 164 LaSalle-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 23 Lake-st.
LOCKWOOD & BLOCKI, 133 Lake-st., cor. Wells-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 94 Lake-st.
E. BURNHAM & SON, 4 and 6 Randolph-st.

Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. H. HOLDEN, 43 South Water-st.

Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 76 and 77 Wabash-av.

Farm Tools.
ATWATER & BARSTOW, 175 Randolph-st.

Farm and Freight Wagons.
BISHOP & PRINDLE, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.

File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, 159 South Water-st.

Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, 100 Washington-st.

Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., 6 State-st.

Furniture.
J. BRIENBOOGEN, 172 Lake-st.
H. S. CARTER & CO., 96 & 101 Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 113 and 115 State-st.
W. LEBENSTEIN & CO., 137 and 139 Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, 260 Wabash-av.

Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES S. HODGES, 46 State-st.
Glass Shades and Wax Materials.
WEST & CO., 150 Lake-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
EATON & ABBEY, 131 Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 104 Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 157 Lake-st.

[illegible]

Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 170 and 181 Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 64 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 31 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 29 State-st.

Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY N. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, 70 and 72 Wabash-av.

Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail).
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 124 Lake-st.

Hot Air Furnaces.
M. W. LESTER & CO., 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 108 Lake-st.

House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., 132 and 133 State-st.

Horse Nails Manufactory.
N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., 20 West Van Buren-st.

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 82 Michigan-av.
KIRK-COLEMAN & CO., 19 and 21 Wells-st.

Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 32 Lake-st.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.
R. LONGMIRE, 82 State-st.
TH. & G. MENDERSON, 100 State-st.

Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, 1 Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 154 Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 87 Clark-st.

Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc.
E. A. FOSTER, 63 Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 130 State-st.

Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., 189 Lake-st.

Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.

Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, VOWELL & CO., 187 Dearborn-st.

Map Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, 146 Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 146 Lake-st.

Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 38 Washington-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st.
LEWIS, HAM & CO., 84 and 86 Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 20 Michigan-av.

Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 102 Lake-st.

Paper Boxes.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 147 Lake-st.
RITCHIE & DUCK, 85 Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, 17 State-st.

Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 120 South Water-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 26 Michigan-av.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 120 and 122 Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., 15 and 17 Market-st.

Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 67 Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Picture Frames and Mouldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 S. Clinton-st.

Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, 184 West Madison-st.
J. H. REES & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

Real Estate and Loan Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.
HITT, HARDIN & HITT, 10 Tribune Building.
CHARLES S. HOLMES, 156 Washington-st.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, 126 Dearborn-st.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.
Wm. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.
SAMPSON & DREW, 3 Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

Registers and Ventilators.
BANGS BROTHERS, 154 State-st.

Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 60 South Canal-st.
PRATT & COVERT, 90 Washington-st.
TERWILLIGER & CO., 54 Washington-st.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, 60 Washington-st.

Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 225 Water-st.

Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 24 and 26 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 227 & 229 State-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 129 Lake-st.

School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 105 Madison-st.

Sewing Machines.
ETNA, 148 State-st.
[illegible]
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 113 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 155 Lake-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 133 Lake-st.

Show Cases (Silver Plated).
[illegible]

Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 89 Monroe-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BANGS BROTHERS, 154 State-st.
BARLOW & WELLS, 155 Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 52 State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 108 Lake-st.

Steam Engines, &c.
AMES ENGINES, 70 South Canal-st.
[illegible]

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.
M. H. MORRIS, 225 Lake-st.

Teas (Wholesale).
S. SHERWOOD & CO., 51 Washington-st.

Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 South Water-st.

Vinegar Works.
C. G. E. PRUSSING, 160 and 162 Canal-st.

Watch Materials (Wholesale).
KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 155 Lake-st., up stairs.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
COGSWELL & CO., 134 Lake-st.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 119 Lake-st.
STARK & ALLEN, 131 Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.
W. H. & J. S. MATO, 135 Lake-st.
A. H. MILLER, cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.
[illegible]
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 159 & 161 Lake-st.
HOWLIN & BROTHER, 184 Lake-st.
HADDON & HAMLINE, 136 Lake-st.

[illegible]

PIQUES AND LINEN GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Will open Friday, Sept. 23, a large lot of elegant

"WHITE PIQUES,"

For Ladies' Dresses, slightly soiled and wet, for about HALF PRICE. Good Piques for 20 cts. a yard; extra quality for two and sixpence and three shillings. One dollar quality for 50 cts. and 60 cts. Ten shilling quality for 62 1-2 and 75 cts. Also a large lot of

"WHITE TOILET QUILTS,"

Slightly soiled, offered at about half price, and

"Great Bargains"

In Linen Goods slightly soiled and wet, at

106 & 185 State-st., and 56 & 58 Washington-st.

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THE GREAT HUMORIST,

Writes for THE GALAXY, every Month.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S GREAT SERIAL,

LADY JUDITH:

A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS,

Is continued in this Number.

THE GALAXY

FOR OCTOBER,

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The Galaxy is the most

Brilliant, Entertaining, and Attractive Magazine

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CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

[illegible]

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[illegible] Broadway, New York.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

Indirect Draft,

Tubular Dome,

Slow Combustion.

The ONLY Furnace with cast-iron Fire Pot and BRICK GAS-BURNER.

25 PER CENT IN FUEL SAVED.

POWERFUL AND DURABLE.

MANUFACTURED BY

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO.,

108 LAKE-ST.

WALKER

Double-Oven Range.

A Quick Baker. Sure in Operation. Call and Examine.

MANUFACTURED BY

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO.,

108 LAKE-ST.

Peerless Cooking,

Brilliant Parlor Stoves, and Fire-Place Heaters,

For sale by BARKER & ILLSLEY, [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Mr. EDWIN MILLER is the only authorized representative of the Boston & Meriden Manufacturing Co. [illegible]

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Persons wishing copying done at their own price, can entrust it to a responsible party by addressing COPY, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKING.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. M. O'LEARY, Fashionable Dressmaker. [illegible]

Yours respectfully, Mrs. M. O'LEARY, [illegible]

FLOUR.

FRESH GROUND

WHITE WINTER WHEAT

FLOUR,

From the New Crop Missouri Wheat.

RETAIL TRADE A SPECIALTY.

IONIC FLOURING MILLS,

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OUR MANUFACTURE[illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF A

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Burglar-Pro[illegible]

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FOR THE

FIRST NATIONAL BA[illegible]

OF OMAHA,

BUILT BY

DIEBOLD

& KIENZLE

OF CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

"FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA."

[illegible]

THE MAMMOTH SAFE.

[illegible]

THE MAMMOTH SAFE.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.

State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.

Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

[illegible]

General Logan will speak only as announced by this committee.

General E. A. BATES, State Treasurer, will [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Caspar BUTZ, candidate for State Prison Commissioner, will speak as follows:

Cairo, Tuesday, October 4.

Metropolis, Wednesday, October 5.

Golconda, Thursday, October 6.

THE CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

We print this morning a full report of the census returns of this State. The grand total, with one precinct in Peoria County to be heard from, is **2,567,032**. The population of the State in 1860 was 1,711,954. The gain is **855,078**, or over 50 per cent. The population of the State in 1850 was 851,470. The increase from 1860 to 1870 is greater than the whole population of the State in 1850. The population in 1870 is more than *three times* what it was in 1850. Illinois now takes rank as the fourth State in population, being exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and, in all probability, the difference between Illinois and Ohio has been largely reduced. The increase in this city has been 141 per cent, but otherwise has been general in all parts of the State, the average outside of this city and county being slightly over 45 per cent. LaSalle County retains its rank as the second county in the State in point of population. In other States the cities have gained, but at the loss of the country districts. In this State this has not been the case. Though some counties have not increased at the same rate that others have, the increase has been general.

The census being complete, the Governor will make the Legislative apportionment accordingly, and will announce it on the 28th.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

It is now announced from Berlin that the constitution of the new German Empire is being rapidly perfected; that, contrary to the prognostications of a few months ago, it is sustained by the popular sentiment in Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, and South Hesse, as enthusiastically as by the States north of the Main; and that arrangements are now being made to crown the Crown Prince Frederick William, Emperor of Germany, leaving King William in his present dignity as King of Prussia. It would be more in accordance with the popular sense of the fitness of things if the old King himself were made Emperor, and had either remained King as well, or had been succeeded as King of Prussia by the Crown Prince. If this course is departed from, it has been in order to lessen the appearance of Prussian aggrandizement, by providing that the King of Prussia shall not be *ex officio* Emperor of Germany.

Under the new arrangement, the King of South Germany will stand in the same relation as the King of Prussia, politically, to the Emperor of Germany.

Whoever may be the Emperor, it is now certain that the German Empire is forming, and that all its elements are crystalizing harmoniously.

Its basis of union, as we learn from private correspondence with leading Germans, consists substantially of the following features, viz:

First. The German Empire will have a capital and court, a separate Parliament, and a Federal Judiciary. Upon what system representation will be distributed to the various kingdoms and States composing the empire, is one of the questions now under discussion.

Secondly. The Imperial Government will have control of the army and navy, and, consequently, of the questions of war and peace, and of Ambassadors.

Thirdly. The empire will legislate for providing a common revenue for all the States composing it, by a tariff, as has heretofore been done by the Zollverein, and shall have [illegible] of supplying deficiencies in the tariff revenue by internal revenue and excise laws.

Fourthly. The empire will control the Post Office, telegraphs, railways, mines, and general public works, the general school system and general military system, and the criminal code.

In its supervision over public works, the school system, and the criminal code, its powers will be more concentrated than those of the United States. But, in most other respects, the basis of imperial union corresponds very nearly to our National Union, except that its Executive is hereditary, instead of being elected at fixed periods of time.

The empire, as thus formed, will contain 38,000,000 of population, according to the census of 1867. If it include Alsace and Lorraine, as it probably will, it will rise to 40,000,000 to start with.

This result achieved, a powerful agitation will immediately begin for the incorporation of the German portion of Austria into the empire, allowing the present Emperor of Austria to remain King of German Austria, or to retire to Pesth and set up as King of Hungary and of the Slavonic Empire, including the new [illegible] territory which that country will [illegible] from the [illegible] Turkey. The incorporation of German Austria into the new empire will raise its population to [illegible] and give it a fighting capacity of [illegible] under the [illegible] military system.

[illegible]

... Confederation of Germany. [illegible] the completion of German unity would result in a confederated Empire of [illegible] millions of people. [illegible]

Of course, the whole civilized world has a profound interest in being well assured that the tendencies of so powerful an empire would be progressive, Republican, and peaceful. It is confidently hoped, not only by the most liberal and radical Germans, but by leading statesmen of other nations, that the peculiar facts of the German situation would render this vast aggregation of power consistent with liberty and protective of Peace. It is alleged that the German race have never been belligerent except in self-defence; that their present system of making every man a soldier, so popularizes the army that it could not be used, like the French army, to suppress popular freedom at home; that the same system renders the army and the government averse to foreign war; finally, that the first step of the German Empire will be to compel a simultaneous reduction of all the standing armies of Europe, including its own, to something like the standard which prevails in the United States. Should all these predictions be verified, it would be a very moderate estimate to say that the new German Empire would enhance the productive industries of Europe by returning unproductive soldiers to peaceful employments, in a measure that would make the world richer at the rate of at least two millions of dollars per day, as compared with the recent peace standard; and would save untold and countless millions, as compared with the war expenditures that result from standing armies, and the necessities of keeping them employed.

WOOL AND WHEAT.

The Republican Convention in the St. Paul (Minnesota) District has nominated a candidate for Congress on an anti-protective tariff platform. The Democracy of that district have been badly demoralized by this action, and have abandoned the contest. Under these circumstances, Mr. Donnelly, a free trade Republican, has announced himself as an independent candidate. Both candidates are, therefore, anti-protection. The St. Paul *Press*, however, is doing what it can, in a clumsy and indirect manner, to defeat General Averill, the Republican nominee, by persuading people that the platform is really for a high tariff, thereby giving the impression that Averill is running on false pretences. Here is a specimen of its logic:

> "Woollen goods in this country are cheaper to-day in gold, relatively to the average wages of labor, than they were in 1860; that is to say, a week's labor will purchase far more woollen cloth in the United States in 1870 than the same amount of labor in 1860. And the reason is, that the immense competition in woollen manufactures, stimulated by the tariff, has had its legitimate and necessary effect in reducing the price of woollen goods almost to the bare cost of production. To say that the American manufacturer's profits on woollen goods are equal to the duties on the imported article, is either to state a deliberate untruth, or to betray the densest ignorance of the whole subject."

What does the St. Paul *Press* mean by "woollen goods?" Under that general term there are a thousand or more varieties of manufactures. We have goods made exclusively *from* the coarse wools of the United States; goods made from a mixture of these with a small portion of the finer wools of other countries, and we have the third class, made principally of fine wool, with which a small portion only of the *coarse* article is used; and there is still another class of goods not made in this country at all. We have levied a tax which almost prohibits the introduction of foreign wools, and restricts the American manufacture to such goods as are mainly made of domestic wool. The result is, that, as there is no foreign demand for our wool at our prices, and as there is more of it in the market than can be used at home, the wool-grower receives less for his product in 1870 than he did in 1860, when the importation of foreign wools was free. The fact is, the wool tariff had the immediate effect of suspending or crippling all American manufactures of wool in which the foreign wool was partially employed, except blankets and carpets. It has cut down the demand and destroyed the profit of the wool-growers by crippling the manufacture which consumed his wool. But what has been the effect upon importations of the goods made of mixed wools? In 1868–69, the importation of foreign woollen goods amounted to the large sum of $34,620,943. Be the price of these goods what it may, it is necessarily increased 60 to 100 per cent to the consumer by the tax, because the goods, being actually imported, have to pay a duty of that amount.

The effect of the tariff on the other class of goods has been equally direct upon the consumer. The tax on all articles made exclusively or mainly of American wool, is prohibitory. This includes blankets, coarser flannels, shawls, cloths for women's outer garments, coarser garments for men's wear, carpets, etc. All foreign goods of this kind are taxed from 60 to 100 per cent in gold. The price at which the foreign article can be imported and sold, regulates the price of the domestic article. That this is the actual case is proven by the fact that many varieties are imported, which could not be done profitably if the prices of the American manufacturers were not fully up to that of the foreign article. These latter goods form the great bulk of the woollen goods used by the American people. The production of wool in all parts of the world has been greatly extended during the last ten years, and one result is, that the cost of woollen goods in Europe has been reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. The people of all European countries are now able, in consequence of the vast increase in the supply of every variety of wool, to purchase woollen goods at one-fourth less cost than ever before. The foreign manufacturer, having an exclusive market of the United States for the finer goods, sends them here in increasing quantities. The tariff does not affect him. The consumer has to pay the whole tax. The cost of the other class of goods, which in all parts of the world is 25 per cent less than ever before, is offset to our American manufacturers by the decline in the price of American wool, of which they are the only purchasers. But then comes the tariff, which enables him to collect upon all his fabrics the tax which the importer pays. The price of the American woollen goods is regulated by that of the imported of the same quality; as the importer has to pay an average tax in currency of 75 per cent, his selling price must be 75 per cent greater than it would be if there was no such tax. The American manufacturer, getting the same price as the importer for all his goods, collects from the consumer 75 per cent more than the same goods could be purchased for, if no such tax were imposed.

Take whichever horn of the dilemma the St. Paul *Press* may select, the fact is demonstrated that the tax on woollen goods, both of fine and the lower grades, is paid by the consumer. The finer cloths, none of which are made in this country, pay the enormous tax of 60 per cent in gold, an unjustifiable extortion. The other productions, amounting in value to several hundreds of millions annually, pay a still higher tax, *not a dollar of which is received by the government.* It is infamous, not only because of its magnitude, but more so because it is levied to the oppression of the whole people, for the exclusive benefit of a comparatively few corporations and individuals.

The St. Paul *Press* undertakes to enforce its argument that consumers do not pay the tax on woollen goods, by citing the fact that the tariff imposes a duty of 20 per cent on wheat, which has no effect to increase its cost. This is true. The duty on wheat is no protection, because we produce a surplus of wheat, which must find a market abroad, and the price of the whole crop is determined by the price of the surplus in the foreign market. The duty might be a dollar a bushel, and it would not affect the price, we being exporters of the product. A duty on cotton, or a duty on corn or beef will not affect the domestic price of either, so long as we have more of each than we can consume, and our prices are regulated by those at Liverpool. But we are not exporters of wool or woollen goods; we are consumers of both, and consequently any addition to the price of either by law is a tax upon the consumer.

The price of woollen goods in 1870, as compared with the price in 1860, is not of such importance as the question, how much have we to pay for such goods in 1870 more than we otherwise would have to pay, in consequence of the tariff? We are the only people in the world who do not enjoy the luxury of cheap woollen goods. And be the prices of 1860 and of 1870 what they [illegible]

... we are paying a 75 per cent tax on all that we do import. And the government does not get the tax. We have dear cloth without yielding any revenue to the government except on the finer grades, and the farmers must buy this cloth with the proceeds of cheap unprotected wheat and corn.

The items of expense of the Chicago Water Works are interesting. The whole cost in 1868–69 was $300,000, of which $171,769, or more than one-half, was for interest; expenses of pumping, crib, salaries, etc., $75,000. These two items made up four-fifths, or 82 per cent, of the expenditure. Together, they consumed 60 per cent of the gross amount of water taxes. To duplicate this expense will require that the number of consumers be doubled, which is not possible without laying 50 per cent more service pipe than now laid, which must consume years, particularly if it is to be paid for out of the net earnings of the water rents, if the $1,500,000 on hand is devoted to excavating new tunnels and erecting new engines. But if the Board of Public Works could be induced to bore artesian wells, this $1,500,000 on hand could be expended in laying more service pipe which the artesians would supply. An artesian well of six inches bore will deliver half a million gallons per day, at a cost of the interest on, say $4,000, for sinking the well, which would be, at 7 per cent, $280 per annum. That is to say, an artesian well of that size would furnish the people with 500,000 gallons of water for 75 cents per day, which amounts to but *one seventh* of a cent for every 1,000 gallons, while the cost of lifting water from the bed of the lake by steam-power,—we mean the mere cost of running the engines and keeping them in coal and repairs—amounts to two cents per gallon, or *fourteen* times as much as the artesian water. But if the city shall expend $1,500,000 for tunnels under the city, and new pumps, lands on which to erect the works, additional salaries, and other essential items, the cost of supplying the proposed increase of 15,000,000 gallons per day will be eight cents per 1,000 gallons of water raised out of the lake, or *fifty-six* times as great an expense as the artesian water. The types made us say *fifteen* times in yesterday's article, when we intended to say *fifty* times.

Will not these startling facts give pause to the proposed squandering of some two millions of the people's money? Why should this living well of water, which a good Providence has placed under our feet, be neglected and refused? As well might the husbandman refuse the rains and dews of heaven, and water his fields by artificial irrigation—pumping the water for that purpose. Why should our Board of Public Works be permitted to waste two millions of the people's substance and $75,000 per year for pumping expenses, when $120,000 invested in artesian wells will supply the same quantity of water? We pause for a rational or honest answer.

We are not able to share in the regret expressed by some of our contemporaries, over what is called the decline in Western inland navigation. The fact is undisputed that the increase in the population and productive industry of the country drained by our Western watercourses, has proceeded within twenty years past with a rapidity never before equalled in the history of any nation, and which could not well have been exceeded in our own. Yet, from 1846 to 1869, the aggregate steam tonnage on our Western rivers increased only from 249,055 tons to 271,507 tons, while the barge, canal, and sail transportation fell off during the same time from 300,000 tons (as estimated) to 118,391 tons. At present, twelve States of the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys, including Pennsylvania, contain 1,028 steam vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 271,507 tons, and 545 barges and canalboats, with an aggregate of 118,391 tons. This decline of nearly two-thirds in our river tonnage is, in great measure, due to the safety and cheapness attained by railroad transportation. The fact is plainly seen on those rivers where, as on the Hudson, Connecticut, Ohio and Mississippi, one or more lines of railway superseded the old water route. First the passengers abandon the boats. As their profits fall off, their accommodations deteriorate. Then freights gradually take the route by rail. On the Hudson River whole fleets of river craft formerly sailed between ports which are now served by one or two vessels, though the commerce of the ports by rail has been increased twenty-fold. In short, the iron track means [illegible] swiftness, despatch; and these, in the end, make it cheaper than the water track, against which it is written, "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel." Changing currents, bars, snags, collisions, delays, explosions, and, relatively, slow time are the sufficient causes of the decline of our river navigation. It is possible that the introduction of iron vessels may remedy some of these evils. But the iron track and iron horse must remedy the rest.

The reports from London of the negotiations between Bismark and Favre are to the effect that it is likely there will soon be a peace—that is, the terms of peace will be agreed upon, subject to their ratification by the National Assembly of France. Pending the election of that body, and its action, we suppose there will be an armistice, or, at least, a suspension of active hostilities. The English demonstration in favor of Republicanism cannot fail to have a prodigious effect upon the British Government, and, consequently, upon all European powers. To prolong the war, especially against the French *Republic* asking for peace, is to provoke the Republican sympathies of the people of all the European States, Germany included, and nowhere more profoundly than in England. Peace, therefore, is at present the obvious policy of the powers that be in Europe.

An old salt has gone overboard. The Republicans of Cortland and Onondaga Counties, New York, have nominated Mr. Duell for Congress, to succeed Denis McCarthy, the present incumbent. McCarthy was the representative of the Onondaga salt monopoly, and nothing else. His sole business in Congress was to defend that monopoly, and to champion the tax of 120 per cent on salt. Had he been renominated, the Republicans of that district would have assumed the responsibility of his outrageous votes, and therefore they have wisely put the "old salt" on the shelf, and taken a new man. The Republicans of Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee ought to have done the same thing with regard to Schenck, Blair, and Maynard.

Cook County contains nearly 14 per cent of the whole State. It is estimated that the House of Representatives next winter will consist of about 188 members. Taking the chances on "floaters," we think this county will be entitled to about twenty-four or twenty-five members, whereof the West District will get eleven, the South District seven, and the North District six. When the apportionment is made, under the minority representation provision of the new constitution, Cook County will have seven Senators and twenty-one Representatives, for ten years thereafter.

A Washington despatch states that Comptroller Hulburd has issued a certificate of authority to the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago. Its capital will be $250,000, and it receives its circulation under the act passed by the last session of Congress, increasing the National Banking capital.

Artesian Information Wanted.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I have read your article with great pleasure recommending artesian wells for increasing the supply of water for this city, and, in order to remove the doubts of any who may be skeptical as to their permanency, it may be well to make inquiry as to how the many artesian wells sunk in London act. They have had one at or near Buckingham Palace, which supplied it and all the public offices; one at Barclay & Perkins' great brewery, near the Thames; one at Sheerness, which supplied the town and all the shipping, besides nearly a hundred in different parts of London.

Your English correspondent can easily obtain the information for you, and, just at this moment, it is all important. Yours, truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1870.

The information above sought would not be conclusive, no matter what it may be, because the supply of water to the London artesian wells may be altogether less than to the Chicago artesians. It is generally believed that the source of the supply here is from the Rocky Mountains, which, if true, would render it certain that the supply is practically inexhaustible, no matter how many wells may be bored. All the tests made at Shufeldt's and the Stock Yards wells go to prove that the current runs to the southeast and comes from the northwest, or rather west by north, as if the flow came from the direction of Minnesota or Dakota. Some imagine that the water [illegible]

NEW YORK.

The City Government—Sketches in Tammany Hall.

Tweed, Hoffman, Sweeney, Connolly, et al.

The Republican Wing of Tammany—Their Spoils.

Position of Factions in the State.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

In many respects the city of New York, socially and politically, is entitled to its claim of resembling the city of Paris. The position of Paris at the present time makes this parallel more vivid than ever,—brought to the despair of ruin by the Napoleonic "ring" of Persigny, Haussmann, Cassagnac, and others,—the Tammany Hall of Paris, in confederation with Ollivier, Parodol, and other pensioned antagonists, who have sold out the French opposition just as the Republican organization of New York is sold out. In both cases nearly the whole press gets its pabulum from the ring; in both cases avarice and licentious profligacy animate the political ambition of the leaders; the Rochefort faction of Paris is only another sort of "Young Democracy," with its organs of personality and its inability either to get uppermost, or, getting there, to be better than the older and more compact ring it displaces. Add to these resemblances the facts that both New York and Paris are the two greatest of Celtic cities, that the dense faubourgs and the "slums" furnish the electors in both, that the middle class in both is supine and abandoned to commercial lust, and that the morality of the two is set by nearly the same models, *bouffe, bal, femme,* with gin and milk at the summit of the obelisk, and we must not grudge New York what her representative newspaper, the *Herald*, has so often argued, that she is truly the American Paris. That she is not already where Paris lies, at the foot of military justice, is due only to the fact that there is no Prussia on this continent; yet her municipal ring has long meditated a coup of the Napoleonic sort upon the great nation behind it [illegible]

... and any ballot-box stuffing, stealing, or knocking in the head, which it is occasionally necessary to do, does not wait for an agent. The State Judiciary in the city is given to Barnard, who is capable of any act of desperation. The legislative bodies at Albany are made up of the very members of Tweed's creatures, whom he allows to steal as little as possible; in fact, the legislative power of the city of New York has ceased to be. Places in Congress are given to editors and brokers, or to contributors to the funds of Tammany, and so, round the metropolis, an omnipresent iron arm is thrown, and Tweed is the wielder of it. From the immigrants who land at the Battery to the paupers who die in the alms house, every helpless or depraved man in New York passes under the yoke of Tammany."

"Explain, if you please, more particularly, the character of Tweed, whom, I suppose, you well know."

SKETCH OF BILL TWEED.

I have known Tweed for very very many years. He is a man without shame, and very nearly without fear. A newspaper attack will make Dick Connolly think that a Vigilance Committee is going to hang him straightway, and he will cringe and writhe in pitiable terror, for he is really nothing but a "Fence," like Dickens' Fagan, and when he dies, even if he dies in his bed, he will go through the same contortions. Sweeney feels a newspaper attack like a man of education, and worldly wisdom, who has lived long enough to feel that the good opinion of the world is the highest felicity; but unwilling to give up his bad power, he can only sit and mope, and have a mental spell of sickness every time he is aware that no one respects him. But Bill Tweed, or "Tweedy," as they call him, is perfectly callous; nothing impresses him; he has fits of good nature, spells of licentiousness, a good deal of gluttony, and most of the lower tastes well kept in check; but for all, he is a powerful business man, always at work, never wearied out, never thoughtful, stirring from morn to midnight, doing a great part of this work himself, a fair judge of agents, a big brutal nature, equal to the most brutal situation, and animated with the same spirit which drives a mill, or runs Stewart's dry goods house; confidence, economy, energy, enterprise. He is a man of big build, brown complexion, square head, square shoulders, big limbs and feet, gray eyes, and a quick, prompt manner, without a particle of suavity or sentimentality in it. If you were to go over and see him now, and say: "I have come here to write a sketch of you exactly as you are, and I want the points," Tweed would reply: "I would give them, my son, to you, if it could be done in a minute, but there is a thousand things just now on my hands. I am on the make; you may put that down, sure. I keep my eyes wide open for whatever comes along; push my arm down as far as it will go, and pull my hand out as full as I can. Stick to my friends—that's me! If that will do you any good, you go and print it."

[illegible]

DAKOTA.

Politics—The Two Conventions—Two Republican Candidates for Delegate—The Democrats in the Field—Probable Result—The Indian Policy—An Unpleasant Prospect—Hostile Indians Fed, and Friendly Ones Left to Starve.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 18.

Of the offices to be filled by the electors of this Territory this fall, the chief interest centres in that of Delegate in Congress, the object being to place a man at Washington who can, by his activity and vigilance, accomplish all that is possible in the way of securing such assistance from Congress as will be of benefit to the Territory. The importance of this position is somewhat overestimated by many, since the Delegate has no vote which he can either bring to the aid of a pet measure, or swap off with a friend when he has an axe to grind. Under the circumstances, a smart lobbyist is of much more value, when any scheme is to be pushed through, than a sleepy Delegate, as the latter is able to find out, in time, to his sorrow. If the two positions can be satisfactorily combined, a very great advantage is gained, since a smart man who knows when to be dignified and when to be confidential; who is a shrewd judge of human nature, and in every way fitted for a lobbyist, can use whatever influence he may possess not only without the halls of legislation, but on the floors as well.

The Republican Territorial Convention having been called to meet at Vermillion, last Tuesday, the result was the holding of two conventions, instead, and the nomination of two candidates, one of them being Hon. Walter A. Burleigh, who was the Delegate in the time of President Johnson, and Hon. Solomon L. Spink, formerly Secretary of the Territory, and the present Delegate in Congress. If both could be elected and could then work harmoniously together, so that while one was lobbying without, the other could be on duty within, it would be quite an object gained, but I believe the laws make no provision of this kind.

The movement which has brought about this result, was inaugurated about three months since, when it began to be said that Mr. Spink was not accomplishing so much at Washington as he should. However little or much he may have been to blame for the failure to bring about certain ends which were much desired, the time for the adjournment of Congress came, and projects which had been much counted upon to aid the Territory, fell with [illegible]

[illegible]

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BRONCHITIS, so nearly allied to consumption in many of its symptoms, as well as its termination, is successfully treated by the Aerian system, the principle of which is to convey the remedy directly to the part diseased.

ASTHMA, that terrible malady which almost always baffles medical skill, of the various schools of medicine, is permanently and radically cured by this mode, which is so readily understood that it can be employed with certain success whenever the patient may be.

A few weeks, at this season, may suffice to cure Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma, and arrest many cases of Consumption.

If possible to call at once for examination, it is wise to do so. Where this is inexpedient, the sufferer should write for a "list of questions." The remedies can be successfully used at home. Address

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RUPTURE.

DR. S. N. MARSH has made a SPECIALTY OF HERNIA (Rupture) for the last thirty years. His treatment with the Patent Radical Cure Truss has met with universal success. A long list of names of those cured can be seen at our office at any time. Our long experience enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in any case, and we have our directions are followed a radical cure often follows. We also adjust Improved Trusses for ... relief. All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, and all other physical deformities.

MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

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BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y, No. 122 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: You are respectfully informed that yours of the 6th inst is received, and that your No. 1 Babcock Fire Extinguisher is approved for use at the Western Military Posts.

By order of Quartermaster General.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. D. BINGHAM, Q. M. U. S. A.

Through Col. D. H. RUCKER, A. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

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F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,

122 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

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One of the most desirable Corners in the West Division,

Being a three-story brick building, including two stores and basements, together with the fixtures of a large grocery business, including counters, show cases, bar fixtures for a liquor business, scales, &c., together with the good will of the business, which has been established for 15 years; also, a good barn. The rooms over the stores are fitted up in first-class order. To a good responsible tenant, a lease for a term of years will be given. Apply to

J. H. KEELER,

[illegible] South Clark-st.

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years' standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whiskey, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health, and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurlbut & Edsall, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Burnham & Son, Lord & Smith, Tolman & King, and all Wholesale Druggists in the United States.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,

JUST RECEIVED, A Full Line of Elegant

Striped Silks,

VERY CHEAP.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

110 & 112 State-st.

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Prices Reduced.

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U. S. STANDARD

OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted Always Right.

BUY THE BEST.

FORSYTH SCALE WORKS,

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CHICAGO.

PAPER.

NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that the firm of

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.

Have established their Paper Warehouse in the new and commodious building

Nos. 15 & 17 Market-st.,

Where they are constantly receiving New Goods, and will have in a few days a more complete line of Papers, Bookbinders' Material, &c., than ever before offered to the Trade in this market, and are now prepared to fill all orders from our old customers, and others that may see fit to purchase from us, with promptness and despatch. Being thankful to our customers for their patronage in the past, we hope, by accuracy and strict attention to business, to merit the same in the future.

Our Rag and Metal Department will be continued at 227 and [illegible] South Water-st., under the management of Mr. S. M. HUNT, Jr.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the recent fire, we have removed our office to that of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER,

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Where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

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BOOKKEEPERS,

ENTRY CLERKS,

SCHOOL TEACHERS

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IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, AND THAT FULL INFORMATION AS TO NUMBERS drawn will be furnished to all persons interested in the fund who send their address to the

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NO. 11 College Place, N. Y.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

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(Successors to J. H. REED & CO.)

32 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Pure Drugs,

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Fancy Goods,	Pure Dye Stuffs,
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Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

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Paving Cement & Coal Tar,

Sheathing Felt,

Roofing Felt,

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Coal Tar, Roofing Tins,

Carpet Felt, Rosin.

We call the attention of the public to the very extensive use that is being made of our Felting between the sheathing and siding of frame houses. It keeps out the wind and dampness, and is equal to a brick wall for warmth.

BARRETT & ARNOLD,

Office, 121 LaSalle-st.,

(Oriental Building.)

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

No. [illegible] Wisconsin-st., [illegible]

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible]

[illegible]

JAPAN.

Explosion of the Boiler of an American Steamer at Yedo.

Rev. Mr. Cornes, Mrs. Cornes, and Child among the Killed.

One Hundred and Fifty Japanese Killed and Wounded.

Conduct of the People.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

YEDO, JAPAN, Aug. 19.

On the first day of this month, at twenty minutes past three o'clock p. m., a most fatal and sad accident occurred at the wharf adjoining the foreign settlement, in this city. The boiler of the small steamer City of Yedo exploded, instantly killing five foreigners and thirteen Japanese, besides wounding six foreigners and nearly a hundred Japanese. The foreigners killed were: The Rev. Edward Cornes, Mrs. Cornes, Mr. Cornes' eldest child, a little boy fifteen months old; a young girl, a servant in Mr. Cornes' family, and the engineer.

This steamer had been running between Yokohama and Yedo almost a year. She belonged to Mr. G. W. Hoyt, an American citizen. He had her built in Yokohama, expressly for carrying passengers between that and this city. Except when repairs were needed, or other delays occurred, she made daily return trips between the two cities, leaving Yokohama at 10 a. m. and Yedo at half-past 2 p. m. On the day of the explosion she was delayed, in coming up, by the low tide, so that she was not ready to leave this city until near an hour after the usual time of departure. Twelve foreigners and about one hundred and fifty Japanese were aboard when the explosion occurred [illegible]

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Part of the boiler and pieces of the engine were thrown several rods from the vessel. The remainder of the boiler was lifted entirely out of its place and thrown some twenty-five feet forward on to the front deck, where it crashed down through the bottom, making a large hole, by which the water immediately entered. The water, however, is only a few feet deep at the wharf, so that the wreck only sunk up to where her decks had been. I was on the wreck in a few minutes. The scene was truly heart-sickening. Dead bodies, terribly mangled, were lying among or beneath the rubbish. The wounded, most of whom were scalded, were either lying unable to move or endeavoring to get ashore. Their groans were sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the hardest hearts. All the foreign citizens of the settlement, some twenty in number, were soon at the wreck, and making every effort to rescue the wounded and dead from the scene of destruction. The same energy was not manifested by the Japanese. For sometime they seemed to be able to do nothing but stand and look. Only a few Japanese were at the wharf. The crowd were kept away by the soldiers taking charge of the gate of the paling fence which separates the wharf from the city. Foreigners, officials, and friends of the dead and wounded alone were allowed to enter. The whole adjacent part of the city was crowded with excited people. As I passed through the crowd I was struck with the lack of sympathy manifested. One would suppose, from the manner of most of them, that nothing serious had occurred. I even saw some of the officials laughing as though it was a very amusing affair. This, however, is characteristic of the Japanese. In speaking of the most serious things they will usually do it in a humorous manner. After two hours of hard labor the dead and wounded were got on shore. The dead and wounded foreigners and most of the wounded Japanese were taken to the large foreign-built Japanese hotel, close by. The doctor of the English legation was the only foreign doctor in the city at the time. He was soon on the ground and laboring most earnestly in dressing the wounded. In the meantime telegrams had been sent to Yokohama, and two other English and one American surgeon, together with Mr. Hoyt, arrived here early in the night. After all the wounded were dressed at the hotel, Mr. Hoyt, with two surgeons and some other gentlemen, drove through the city to find those wounded Japanese who had been carried home by their relatives. These gentlemen labored the whole night in passing through the city dressing the wounded. But for the majority of the wounded there seemed to be no remedy. Many of them were literally scalded from head to foot. Such had not long to suffer. Death soon relieved their pain. The death of many was hastened if not brought on by the Japanese doctors. These men have a bitter hatred toward foreign physicians, and do not wish to see their people treated by them. These native doctors took off the bandages that had been put on by the foreign doctors, and commenced their own treatment upon them. Nearly all who were thus dealt with died. It is reported that almost all the wounded Japanese have died; but as they were scattered all over the city, it is doubtful whether the number of deaths is exactly known. Several Japanese have told me that, including those who were killed outright and those who have since died, the number is over a hundred and twenty. If such is the case, a large number of the deaths must have been caused by the bad treatment of the Japanese doctors, for all the wounded foreigners, and several Japanese, who were entirely under the treatment of foreign doctors, are doing well, and will doubtless recover, although some were most severely scalded. The most pitiable object of all was the youngest child of Mr. Cornes. It is only 3 months old. Of the whole family, it alone was spared. Its preservation seems miraculous. All around it were killed. Immediately after the explosion, Mr. Skinner, one of the wounded foreigners, heard it crying and went and took it in his arms, thus saving it from being drowned by the water which was fast rushing into the wreck. The poor little thing was uninjured, except a slight scald on each forearm. It is now well cared for in the hospitable family of Dr. Hepburn, of Yokohama. It will remain there until the afflicted relatives can have it taken to them in America.

Mr. Cornes was a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church. During the late American war, he served in a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment. In 1865, he graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, taking the highest honor of his class. During the fall of the same year, he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago, where he finished the prescribed three years' study, much respected by both professors and fellow-students. During his second year in the seminary, he offered himself to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, requesting to be sent to Japan. He was accepted, and, with his worthy companion, was sent to this country immediately after finishing his course at the seminary. At the time of his death he was occupying the position of professor in the Japanese University in this city. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and never failed to gain the respect of those who knew him. To afflicted relatives and friends, I would say that every possible honor and respect were paid by the foreign citizens of Yedo and Yokohama to the last remains of their loved ones. In a beautiful spot of the cemetery at Yokohama they all, father, mother, and lovely child, sleep side by side, in one grave. A monument will be erected over them by the citizens of Yokohama.

The next morning after the accident, the American Consul at Yedo held an inquest over the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Cornes and their child. The verdict was "that they came to their death by the explosion of the boiler in the steamer City of Yedo, which resulted on account of the ignorance and carelessness of the engineer." Mr. Hoyt, the owner of the steamer, says that he did not employ this engineer to run the steamer, but that the regular engineer had got him to fill his place during a temporary sickness. No action has been or will likely be brought against either Mr. Hoyt or his engineer for this great loss of life, although it is very evident it might have been prevented by proper care. Such a proceeding is certainly not according to the laws of the United States, but out here laws are very often allowed to take care of themselves. There is one thing certain, however, that such occurrences have a bad effect on the foreign trade with the Japanese. It will be some time before many of them will risk their lives on a steamer. They will prefer to go in their own sail boats, or in the Nori non and Cago. These means of travel, although slow, are sure, and are certain never to blow up. I hope that I may have no more such calamities to notify you of in my correspondence.

NIPPON.

CITY POLITICS.

THE NINTH WARD.

A large and unanimous meeting of the working- [illegible]

[illegible]

Wednesday evening, at No. 121 West Madison street, President [illegible] in the chair. Short speeches were made by several prominent Republicans.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Seventh Ward Republican meeting will be held this evening at No. 128 Halsted street.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward will meet this evening at Union Hall.

THE LEMONT MURDER.

Testimony Before the Coroner.

Verdict Against Eri Ames—He is Still at Large.

The Deputy Coroner proceeded to the town of Lemont, on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, twenty-five miles from Chicago, yesterday morning, to hold an inquest on the remains of Annie Erwin, who was shot on the 20th instant, and died from the effects of her injuries the day following. Dr. Miller, the County Physician, accompanied him, in order to make a post mortem examination. A jury was empanelled in a short time, and the following evidence was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF SILAS ERWIN.

Silas Erwin, sworn: I am a laborer, and live in the village of Lemont. I knew the deceased, Anna Erwin. She was my mother, and I lived with her. On Thursday night, September 20, 1870, just after I had gone to bed, a little after 8 o'clock in the evening, I heard a shot fired, but could not tell from what direction it came. The next thing I heard was my mother cry out, "Oh! my God! I am shot! I am shot!" I sprang out of bed and put on my pants, and ran down stairs, and found my mother lying at the foot of the stairs. I ran up and raised her in my arms, and helped her into the room. As near as I can remember, she said, "They have done it; Ames has done it." My mother further stated that Eugene (young Mr. Ames' name) was there that day, and was good to her and now shot her. I am not positive that she made the statement that he shot her. I did not see either of the Ames the day my mother was shot, but saw Eugene the day before. At the interview between him and my mother, my sister was present. I am pretty sure there was a light burning in the room at the time the shooting took place. My mother stated that she stood close to the gauze door when the shot was fired. I heard only one shot. The door near where she was standing fronts west, and faces the lumber yard. There is a shed opposite the door, about two rods off, and there is a gate, leading from the lumber yard, between this shed and the house. It was open at the time of the firing, and my mother said she saw the flash of the gun at the corner of the shed. The distance from the corner of the shed to where she was standing is about two rods.

TESTIMONY OF WARREN ERWIN.

Warren Erwin, sworn: I am a laborer, and live in the town of Lemont, nearly opposite to the house of Ann Erwin, who was my mother. I heard the shot fired, and heard somebody scream. I ran across the street, and went into the house, and found my mother in my brother Silas' arms. I went right up to her, and she wanted me to unloose her dress from around her waist, and we did so as quick as we could. She said, on her own account, that the Ames had shot her. I asked her if she saw who shot her, and she said "no," and that all she could see was the flash of the gun. My mother said Eugene was there that day, and was good to her, and now he had shot her. I think she was under the impression, at the time, that Eugene had shot her. After Mr. Derby, the constable, brought Eugene Ames to the village, she heard about his being at home that night, and that the elder Ames was away from home in the afternoon with his gun, and she did not think it could have been the young man, but was of the opinion that it was the man Eri Ames who shot her. My mother was 51 years of age last June. She was the former wife of Eri Ames, and got a divorce from him on account of ill-treatment. The divorce was granted last November a year ago. I never heard Eri Ames threaten to kill her. There was a settlement made between them. Ames was to pay her $[illegible]. He paid [illegible] down, and $[illegible] was due in one year, but it was not paid. The last installment of $[illegible] is due the 1st of next November. My mother made this statement of what was due her to me after she was shot. She said she was going to meet Eugene on the next day—the day after she was shot—at Joliet, and that he was going to make a final settlement and pay her what was due her.

TESTIMONY OF LAURA ERWIN.

Laura Erwin, sworn: I live in the village of Lemont. The deceased was my mother. I was present at two meetings between my mother and Eugene Ames. The meetings took place the day before, and on the day of, the shooting. He told her, on the first day, that he was ready to pay the money due her; that he had heard she was going to Minnesota, and might want the money, and he would just as soon pay it then, as at any other time. He returned the next day, and said he would pay it the next—that was Wednesday. He asked my mother to go to Joliet to get the money paid to her, and asked if he should call for her with the buggy. There was no difficulty between them during the meetings. The statement my brother made in regard to the shooting is substantially correct. I saw the flash of the gun. The shot came from the direction of the shed. I never heard Mr. Ames make any serious threats toward my mother, but often saw him angry.

TESTIMONY OF EUGENE E. AMES.

Eugene E. Ames, sworn: I am a farmer, and live in the town of DuPage, Will county. I know Eri Ames. He is my father, I do not know where my father is. The last day I saw him was Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1870, between 12 and 2 o'clock p. m. In the forenoon of that day I had a conversation with him about the money matters between him and Mrs. Erwin. I told him that I had found where I could get the money to pay the notes due Mrs. Erwin, and asked him what he thought about such an arrangement—whether I had better hire the money that way, or sell some stock and grain to pay with. He said that it was the best to hire the money; that it was the best thing I could do. I then asked him if he didn't think I was doing the best that any one could under the circumstances, and he said, "I do think you are." I then asked him if he would go to Joliet with me the next day, to settle it up, and he said he did not know what use there was of his going. I told him it would be necessary for him to join me in the mortgage, in order to get the money. He said then he would go. I then told him that if he was not perfectly willing to go, he need not. He said he was perfectly willing. I then told him that I would go and inform Mrs. Erwin that I would have the money ready for her on the next day (Wednesday)—that I wanted her to cancel the mortgage and receive the money. My father inquired of me if I had been to the old woman's house the day before. I told him I had. He asked "Did you eat dinner there?" and I answered "I did not." He asked, "How do they look there?" I said, "What do you mean?" and he said, "about the house." I said they looked as if they kept house well enough, and had lots of work. I saw, as I stated before, my father last on the 20th day of September, 1870, between 12 and 2 o'clock. I don't know, of personal knowledge, what became of him since. [A gun was here shown to the witness, and he identified it as belonging to the family, and said the gun was in charge of his father for the last two years.] When I saw my father last, he had no gun with him. I missed the gun out of the house the same night the assassination took place. I never heard my father threaten to do bodily harm to the deceased. I don't think I am competent to judge about the state of my father's mind. He was a quick tempered man, and of a violent disposition. He drank sometimes, but I never saw him intoxicated. My father has left home before without giving any notice. It was a common thing with him to do so. The sum to be paid to the deceased was very close to $475.00. I never knew my father to take his gun with him when he left home for any length of time.

TESTIMONY OF MADISON WAITE.

Madison Waite, sworn: I am a farmer, and live in the town of DuPage, Will County, near the farm of Eri Ames. I know Eri Ames well. I saw him last on Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870, about half-past 4 o'clock. He was alone at that time. I saw him in the road in front of his house. He passed within about twelve rods of me. He had a gun in his hands at the time. [Gun shown to witness and identified as Mr. Ames'.] I could not say that that was the gun he had in his hands. Mr. Ames went in an easterly direction. After going a few rods, he went over the farm and went south. After this, he took a southeast course, toward Lemont. From that time I have not seen him. His reputation among the neighbors was that of a violent man. I never knew him to threaten to do injury to his divorced wife, Mrs. Erwin.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, sworn: I am County Physician of Cook County. I made a post mortem examination of the body of Annie Erwin, and found, on the anterior part of the chest, eight wounds, presenting the appearance of bullet wounds; six on the right side of the breast bone, and two on the left, the balls passing from the right to the left. The left arm was fractured near the elbow joint, by a ball passing through it. Of the balls striking the chest, one penetrated, and seven passed around the chest, six lodging between the ribs and the skin, and one escaping through the skin. The ball which penetrated, passed through the cartilage of the eighth rib, the liver, stomach, and out of the body between the tenth and eleventh ribs, and lodged beneath the skin. I removed six balls from the left side of the body. In my opinion, death was caused from the effects of the wounds received.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That the said Anna Erwin came to her death on the 21st day of September, 1870, from a gun-shot wound received on the night of September 20, and we further find that the said gun-shot wound was inflicted by Eri Ames, of the town of DuPage, Will County, State of Illinois, and fully exonerate Eugene E. Ames from any complicity in the crime of which Eri Ames is accused.

THE ASSASSIN.

What has become of the man Ames, who is charged with being the assassin, no one is able to tell. The police have been unable to find him, and the opinion that he threw himself into the canal and was drowned, is gaining ground. The canal was dragged for some distance above and below where his gun was found, but the search was fruitless. Every effort will be made to learn his whereabouts, and it cannot be long before something definite will be learned regarding him.

POLITICAL.

Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, will address the Republicans of Hocking County, Ohio, at Logan, on the 1st of October.

—At the recent charter election in San Francisco, the majorities for the Tax Payers' ticket over the Democratic varied from 503 to 3,977, the average being 2,930. This is doing very well for a city that gave Seymour a Democratic majority of 1,889 in 1868.

—The nominations in West Virginia are complete, and are as follows;

GOVERNOR.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Wm. E. Stevenson	John J. Jacobs.

CONGRESS.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
1st Dist.	Nathan Goff, Jr.	J. J. Davis.
2d Dist.	J. McGrew	O. D. Downey.
3d Dist.	John S. Witcher	Frank Hereford.

—W. H. Underwood, of St. Clair County, Ill., has been nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of that district. Mr. Underwood was a member of the late Constitutional Convention.

—An address of the Republican State Committee of Nebraska is published. It promises that the majority for the party in the State will be greater than ever, if the young men neglect no opportunity for organization. "The Republicans of the State," says the committee, "have reason to be proud of the administration of the affairs of this State for the last four years. The Democracy, in their platform, lay particular stress upon the way the school and other public lands of the State have been disposed of. Let them tell us, if they can, of a single State in the Union where the public build- [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Civil Business.

Convictions of Criminals.

Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 22.—The business of the Supreme Court, to-day, was as follows:

1. The People ex rel. v. Barker. Submitted on both sides.

18. Williams v. People. Same order.

114. Fitzgerald and Donelin, impleaded, v. Hettinger. Motion for continuance refused.

118. Toomy and Noble, &c., administrator, v. Hastaway. Motion to make administrator a party and follow judgment in his favor. Allowed.

153. Attridge et al. v. Billings et al. Submitted by appellee.

173. Frankenthal et al. v. Camp. No action taken in consequence of absence of Hervey, of counsel.

214. Dunnavan et al. v. Green, Collector of Taxes. Submitted by appellant.

217. Ames v. Snider. Submitted by appellee.

223. Wilson v. Hagbould et al. Submitted by appellee.

231. Boyles et al. v. Murphy. Transferred to Chicago.

232. Schwartz v. Daegling et al. Transferred to Chicago.

240. People ex rel. Spreanes et al. v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Motion withdrawn to transfer to Chicago.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

SALE CONFIRMED.

Berthold Loewenthal vs. Hedwig Becker, et als. Decree confirming sale of Lot 6, in Subdivision of Lots 7 and 8 in Block 47 School Section, to complainant for $3,070, cash.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Rice T. Bond, et al vs. Augustus Frisbee. Bill for specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of Lots [illegible] in Block [illegible] in Jay & Prescott's Subdivision of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section [illegible].

CASE.

Talcott Ormsbee v. William Stone, Henry H. Gage, and William Hall. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Criminal Court.

CONVICTIONS—FIVE YEARS.

Charles Murphy. Indictment for the larceny of a forty-dollar watch, the property of Benjamin F. Warner. The prisoner stood trial, was convicted, and, by the verdict, is to be recompensed by an imprisonment of five years in the Penitentiary.

[illegible]

James Clark withdrew a plea of not guilty, and acknowledged an act as a pickpocket. He met one Eliza Brown, in a lager-beer saloon, and abstracted from her pocket $[illegible]. Remanded.

COUNTY JAIL CASES.

Charles Heller pleaded guilty of the larceny of a coat from Lorenzo Mattern, and, having been for some time in the County Jail, he was sentenced for other fifty days.

JEWELRY CONCEALED.

Thomas Massey pleaded guilty under an indictment charging him with stealing a pair of thirty dollar ear rings, a thirty dollar brooch, and a pair of revolvers from John Carrio. He was remanded.

COUNTY JAIL—30 DAYS.

James Stetson came before the Court with three indictments pending against him. The first was for the stealing of a coat, vest and opera glass from Thomas F. Byrne. To this charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days. The other indictments were also for larceny—the stealing of a pistol, vest and valise from Samuel Baker, and the taking of a coat and vest from Samuel B. Johnson. He acknowledged these thefts also, but as to their sentence was not passed.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Lewis Fricke, was pleaded guilty of the larceny of $300 from his uncle Frederick E. Heitt, a few days ago, was sent to the Reform School. It would seem that he went to his relative's house during the night time of the 19th of June last, and while the owner slept he abstracted the money from the pocket of his pantaloons. The young thief got into the house by means of a back window.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Dan. Thompson, the keeper of a saloon on South Wells street, was fined $15. A fine of $5 was also assessed against 17 inmates, who were creating a disturbance in the place.

—James Lawlers, John Reed, and Joseph McMahon were accused of stealing a hog from a car on the Michigan Southern road. The examination of the case was postponed, the defendants being required to give bail in $100.

—Louisa Miller, a drunken vagrant, was fined $30.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

William Driscoll stole a gold chain and a watch from T. Wehrman, 121 Ontario street. He was held for trial in bail of $500. James Devlin, who assisted in the transaction, was sent to the Bridewell.

—Michael O'Brien was committed for trial under $800 bonds, for stealing a silver watch from John Westrain, Kinzie street.

—Amelia Frank was held to bail for stealing coins and jewelry from J. W. Kittermacher, Dearborn street.

WEST SIDE COURT.

William Kelly was fined $10 for drunkenness, his offence being aggravated by the fact that he squandered his gains upon whiskey, and neglected to support his wife and family.

—Edward Riefer, a crazy, drunk man, was fined $5.

—Michael Malony, an experienced wife-beater, was fined $10.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Report on the Wabash Avenue Fire.

Order Forbidding the Erection of Wooden Mansard Roofs.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, Acting President Gund in the chair. Present, Commissioners Gund and Sheridan.

RELIEF ASKED FOR.

The following communication was received and laid over until the Corporation Counsel can be consulted:

William James:

DEAR SIR: Will you do us the favor to bring before your Board of Commissioners, as early as possible, the matter of the frame structure, five feet high by six broad, and 120 feet long, built by J. S. Kirk & Co., on top of, and adjoining, a party wall, between our reaper factory and his soap factory, whereby he greatly adds to the risk by fire and doubles our rate of insurance. You will recollect the writer called upon you last Thursday, and you sent a man to examine it. He has, doubtless, reported, and we will be much obliged if you will have it acted on, so that we may know what our rights are in the premises. Yours truly,

C. H. McCORMICK & BROTHERS.

By C. A. SPRING, JR., Superintendent.

MANSARD ROOFS.

The following order was offered and laid over:

ORDERED, That hereafter the erection of Mansard roofs on buildings of any height is strictly prohibited within the city limits, unless such roofs be constructed wholly of fire-proof material.

Under this section of the fire ordinances the board will consult with the City Council as to whether they have the power to prohibit the erection of any more large buildings, unless constructed of fire-proof material.

CHAPTER 3, SEC. 2. The Board of Police are hereby empowered to regulate the construction of chimneys, and to compel the cleaning thereof; to prevent the setting up or construction of boilers, stoves ovens or other things in such a manner as to be dangerous; to prohibit the deposit of ashes in unsafe places; to regulate the carrying on of manufactories dangerous in causing or promoting fires; to regulate or prohibit the sale or use of fireworks in said city; to raze or demolish any building, wall or erection, which, by reason of fire or any other cause, may become dangerous to human life or health, or tend to extend a conflagration.

[Approved March 9, 1867.]

And, under the following section, whether they have not power to order the demolition of all buildings which are proven to be dangerous:

SECTION 8. Any person or corporation, being the owner or occupant of any building or premises within the city of Chicago, who shall violate any regulation or order of the Board of Police, which may be made by said board in conformity with the powers conferred upon said board by Section nine (9), Chapter three (3), of an act supplementary to an act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and revise the same, approved February 13, 1863, and the several amendments thereto, approved March 9, 1867; or who shall fail to comply to [with] any regulation or order of said board directing such person or corporation to raze, demolish, remove, change, or make safe any building, wall, or erection, or any part thereof, which, by reason of fire, lack of sufficient number of proper stairways, doors, landings, passageways, or other thing necessary; or which, in the opinion of the board, may by any possible contingency become necessary to insure safety to the occupants, or to the life or health of the people in the vicinity thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars and not to exceed one hundred dollars for each day after being notified of such regulation or order, such person or corporation shall fail to comply with such regulation or order of said board.

[Approved March 11, 1869.]

DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

Policeman Thomas McCarthy was charged with wilful maltreatment of a citizen, intoxication, inattention to duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer. This is the fellow who, while drunk, arrested a sober citizen and clubbed him all the way to the Armory. He handed in his resignation and the board accepted it. That privilege ought to have been denied him, as his dismissal from the force was justifiable under the circumstances.

A. J. Dix, Hydrant Inspector, and Jeremiah O'Leary were appointed special policemen.

WABASH AVENUE FIRE.

The following is the opinion of the board as to the origin and reasons for the spreading of the Wabash avenue fire:

This board, having, on the 9th, 9th, and 12th days of September, instant, heard the testimony of sundry witnesses relative to the circumstances attending the burning of the Drake, Farwell and Thatcher Block, which occurred on the evening of the 4th instant, do believe as follows, to wit:

That the fire originated from spontaneous combustion among the rags stored in the Mansard roof story of the Thatcher Building; that, two or three weeks prior to the fire, the joists of that floor had bent three inches from the weight of rags stored upon them; [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

Scarcely a word can be said about the condition of the money market that has not been said within a week past. The banks are bare of money, and the country to the West of us seems to be equally bare. The commercial wants of our great and growing nation are growing more rapidly than the expansion of the currency ordered by the government, and, by the time that the era of specie payments comes round once more on the whirligig of time, which is perpetually bringing its sweet revenges, we shall have grown so much more that the addition of all the gold in the United States to the volume of our currency will scarcely do more than make the money market easy. As the tide of emigration sets forward irresistibly into the West, it creates fresh outlets for trade, and increased calls for money, and the opening up of the great Pacific Railroad, with the continuous building of other Western lines, have opened up fields of industry by the side of which the old and well-worn pastures of the East fade into insignificance. The establishment of the gold banks will tend to hasten the day when the difference of 13½ per cent between the values of the gold and the paper dollar will disappear, but the existence of those banks bids fair to be confined to the seaboard.

There is, however, no doubt that the money market would be much easier if the banks had not been waiting for a long time for a call from the Comptroller of the Currency to show a statement of condition. We have already indicated it as probable that the call will not now be issued till the first or second Monday in next month, when the interval since the last will be fully four months, whereas the Comptroller is expected to issue five calls in the year. The interval is, therefore, much longer than the average, and the banks have been, for at least three weeks past, holding themselves in readiness to answer the call. [illegible]

[illegible]

There is but little money going out to the country. Our receipts of grain are slightly on the increase, but present prices do not seem to be regarded by the farmers as very much of a temptation, and they prefer to hold off awhile. Under this state of things they have comparatively little money with which to pay their debts, and make new purchases, and this explains the falling off in our wholesale trading this week, which is quite marked, though our leading merchants are still driving a moderately brisk trade.

The recent authorization for the enlargement of the volume of national currency gives about half a million to Chicago. The void is understood to be already theoretically filled. Two new banks, each with a capital of $250,000, are about to be established—the Corn Exchange Bank, with B. P. Hutchinson as President, and Orrin Smith, of the "Traders," as Secretary; and the German National, with Henry Greenebaum as President.

Eastern exchange was again weaker; it was sold in moderate quantities between banks to-day at 75@80c per $1,000 discount. Rates over the counter are par selling, and buying at $1.50 per $1,000 off. The supply is large, but there is not much money with which to buy it. We have heard of no recent shipments of currency from New York to this city, though the article is scarce here; but it is understood to be growing scarcer there also, though the East is not yet affected with stringency.

The following quotations for gold and bonds were received to-day by Barrett & March:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]

The following quotations are furnished by the Secretary of the Chicago Stock Board:

BANKS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

[illegible]

LATEST.

A report from New York says:

"Cotton is beginning to come forward, and in a few weeks a very large amount of funds will be needed in the South to move the crop, which is large. Most of the cotton money must be supplied from the North.

"The Secretary of the Treasury now holds some one hundred and ten millions of dollars, [illegible] more, of money and currency. The money and currency now locked up with the Secretary, is equal to the whole circulation and deposit of our city banks, from 1854 to 1859."

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Sterling Exchange—Canadian, 109⅛@[illegible]; others 109[illegible].

Gold dull, at 113⅝@113¾. Borrowing rates, 1-34 to flat. Clearances, $[illegible].

Governments steady and quite active.

[illegible]

State securities dull and steady:

[illegible]

Stocks opened active and advanced; closed dull and steady.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Highwines were quiet, but firm. There were a few buyers, who were anxious to obtain concessions from yesterday's prices, in view of the weakness in corn, but holders were firm. Sales were: 300 brls iron-bound at 85c. Wood-bound lots were nominal at 83@84c.

Lake freights were less active, at unchanged prices. A total of 9 grain charters was reported, of which 4 were for oats, 2 for wheat, and 2 for corn. Sail rates to Buffalo were 4c for corn and wheat, and 3c on oats. Through rates to New York were 13c on corn, and 13½c on wheat. Flour freights by lake and rail are 75c to Philadelphia, 65c to New York, and 85c to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer, principally on pork, for which there was a moderate inquiry from the country, on the basis of the decline reported yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn was more active, and about 2½c lower, being the "weakest thing on the board," the result of quoted heaviness and inactivity in New York. But there was a fair amount of business done at the decline, and so much willingness to take hold that prices improved from opening quotations under the increased demand. The shipping movement was comparatively light. The weakness is due to the fears of a glut next month from the new crop; new shelled corn has already begun to come in, though in small quantities. The market improved near the close in sympathy with wheat. [illegible]

Oats were 1@1½c lower, and rather dull at the decline, buyers being few, while sellers were not particularly anxious, though the amount on the market was rather large. New York was quoted rather dull, and holders preferred to keep their property rather than submit extensively to the reduction. The trade was principally in options, the demand for fresh receipts being small. [illegible] Total, 177,400.

Rye was quiet, and about ½c easier, being weakened by the decline in corn, but closed firm, at 72@73c for No. 1, and 70@71c for No. 2. [illegible] Total, 19,600 bu.

Barley was fairly active, at about yesterday's range of prices, while toward the close the demand exceeded the offerings. [illegible] Total, 22,200 bu.

Messrs. Bates & Co., inform us that the Oconto County steam gang mills cut out last week 1,707,980 feet of lumber, with one slabber, one stock gang and a circular saw. Ninety per cent of this was 6-inch strips, and all was well manufactured. They claim that this is the best week's work ever done with that number of saws.

The amount of business done by our wholesale merchants is rather less this week than last, yet the aggregate is satisfactory. The country is, however, bare of usable money, and purchases must necessarily be restricted unless the grain of the farmers shall come in more freely, which appears to be dependent on the question of prices. With an advance in the markets our receipts of produce would doubtless increase, and with it the transactions of our merchants. A revival to the activity of two weeks ago is much to be desired.

The war in Europe is interfering to a considerable extent with our trade in many articles of merchandise, but in none so much as in the case of drugs, especially the iodide of potassium, iodine, and sulphate of quinine, the supplies of which are largely stopped by the war. The bulk of our supplies of these drugs come from the neighborhood of Paris. Pelletier's sulphate of quinine, and Conrad's iodide of potassium, are both manufactured in the suburbs of that city, and the manufactories will probably be destroyed, while the export of those goods has ceased some time since. We may look for a sharp advance in the prices of these goods unless the war shall be brought to a speedy close.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, thus speak of the market for wool and woollen goods:

"The market has been comparatively quiet the past week, and, although the sales foot up a fair average, the bulk of the business has been done by three houses. The drought still continues, and we cannot look for any considerable activity until the 1,500 setts of woollen machinery, now idle on account of the scarcity of water, again commence operations. A few large buyers are in market picking up round lots at some slight concessions from the current rates, but the tone of the market remains the same, with scarcely any pressure to sell on the part of holders. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was in moderately active demand, the market closing firmer at $1.06⅛ for seller October, and $1.06 cash. No. 2 corn closed steady at 61½c seller October and 62½c cash. Other grains were neglected. No demand for grain vessels.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues dull and depressed, with no prospect of immediate change for the better. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—To-night closes one more of a series of dull and unprofitable market days. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The demand for desirable mutton qualities was equal to the supply, and for such the market ruled steady and firm at full previous rates, [illegible]

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 22.

LUMBER—Business was quiet, but prices were nominally unchanged. Shingles and lath were firm.

The following are the current rates of freights from the different points named to Chicago:

[illegible]

We quote the closing prices afloat as follows:

[illegible]

Cargo to arrive from Muskegon, 110 m ft selected logs, cut to order, at $[illegible]; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schr H. Rand, from Muskegon, 94 m ft boards and strips (selected logs, uppers out,) at $15.00, mill tally; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of scow Forest, from Muskegon, 100 m ft strips and boards at $15.50; 15 m lath at $2.00; sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr E. M. Shoyer, from Muskegon, 90 m ft strips and boards (circular saw) at $12.50; 15 m lath at $2.00; sold by G. Truesdell.

AT THE YARDS.

Prices remain firm as follows:

[illegible]

ON TRACK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BUTTER—There was about the usual inquiry for home consumption, and, with a fair shipping demand, the market ruled reasonably active. Prices were without material change, ranging as follows: Choice dairy, 26@28c; fair to good tub and firkin, 21@25c; common grade, 15@18c.

BAGGING—This market was quiet, and for cotton goods the feeling was less firm. Burlaps and gunnies were comparatively steady. Wool sacks were inactive. We continue to quote: [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry was fairly active, and a firm feeling prevailed. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—The following are the current quotations:

[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FISH—Business was fair to-day, and the general market was quoted steady. The following prices are current:

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—Trade was slack, and the prevailing feeling was easy. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The following are the prices now current:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Was in active demand, and prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We quote as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, I. C., 10x14, $11.50; roofing, I. C., $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 35c; tin copper, 3[illegible].

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 11c; first quality, sheet, 11½c; spelter, 11½c.

[illegible]

NAILS—$4.25 rates remain firm, as follows: [illegible]

OILS—Carbon was dull but holders were firm in their views, and were realizing quotations. Lard oil remains quiet and steady at previous prices noted. The market for linseed was weak and unsettled, with a declining tendency. Bank, whale, and other descriptions were quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—Sales of 100 bu at 50c; 300 bu at $1.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales of 25 brls yellow at $3.00; 45 brls do at $3.00@3.25; 10 brls Jersey yellow at $3.50.

GAME—Sales of 3 doz quail at $2.50; 1 doz prairie chickens at $3.50; 10 doz at $3.00@3.50; 1 doz at 2.50.

POULTRY—Sales of 9 coops of chickens at $4.00; 2 coops mixed at $3.75@4.75; 8 coops spring at $3.50; 4 coops do at $3.25; 7 coops do at $3.00; 4 coops do at $1.75; 4 coops do at $2.50; 1 coop ducks at $3.50; 1 coop do $3.00.

RICE—Full prices were obtained to-day for this line of goods. The demand was fair. We quote: Carolina, [illegible]; Louisiana, [illegible]; Rangoon, [illegible]; Patna, [illegible].

SOAPS—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The demand was active, and quotations were firm, as follows: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—The inquiry was meagre, but prices were steady and unchanged: [illegible]

SALT—There was an active demand, and prices were firm, as follows: [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SPICES—The following are the current prices: [illegible]

STARCH—We quote prices as follows: [illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—Was in fair demand at the prices given below: [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—Prices for wool are the same as previously noted. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Bark Northwest; schrs York State and Champion.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Prop W. T. Graves, brig Hellenstein, and schr G. D. Russell.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on Monday:

DOWN—Schr M. L. Buck, Toledo to Kingston, timber.

Prop Maine, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo.

Prop Akron, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo.

Schr Wm. Lewis, Marquette to Charlotte, iron ore.

[illegible]

From Lake Superior.

The prop Arctic left Duluth Sept. 15. The schr Seabold, discharging cargo, was at the dock. [illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

SPECIAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

[illegible]

Doctor Olin.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

[illegible]

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions.

[illegible]

Take no More Unpleasant or Unsafe Remedies

[illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength.

[illegible]

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

[illegible]

Shattered Constitutions

RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Trust What Time Has Sanctioned.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES.

[illegible] CONSUMPTION, [illegible] THROAT OR LUNG DISEASES.

R. AYER,

No. 195 Wabash-av.,

Corner of Adams-st.

[illegible]

WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

Box 5788, Chicago, Ill.

HATS.

[illegible] Dress and Business [illegible] of Superior Quality [illegible] Fashion, [illegible] Agents for the Celebrated

[illegible]IDON HAT,

[illegible] for Beauty of [illegible] and Perfection of [illegible]facture.

[illegible]SHOP & [illegible] BARNES,

[illegible] Hatters and Furriers,

115 LAKE-ST.

TEETH.

[illegible]AM DOES IT.

Does What?

[illegible] to put up the best quality of [illegible] material FOR $16 PER SET. [illegible] TEETH if desired. Perfect [illegible] in all cases. No charge [illegible] for administering gas. All dental operations at low prices.

[illegible] & PHILLIPS, Dentists,

121 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

TRUSSES.

[illegible]UPTURE.

[illegible]

THE EXTINGUISHER.

[illegible]ABCOCK

[illegible]RE EXTINGUISHER

[illegible]ally Adopted by the U. S. Government.

[illegible]

[illegible] Book Just Published,

[illegible] ITS RECORD."

[illegible] FARWELL, Sec'y,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

TO RENT.

[illegible]TORES

[illegible]ND OFFICES

To Rent

in the

[illegible]RE-PROOF

[illegible]ibune Building.

Inquire of

[illegible]M. C. DOW,

[illegible]16 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]O RENT.

[illegible]ARE CHANCE.

[illegible] the most desirable Corners [illegible] the West Division,

[illegible]

[illegible]RNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

[illegible]LE REMEDY.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

[illegible]UGH NO MORE.

[illegible]

[illegible]INE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

[illegible]MENAGOGUE.

[illegible]

SILKS,

SILKS,

SILKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Full Line of Elegant

Striped Silks,

VERY CHEAP.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

110 & 112 State-st.

SCALES.

Prices Reduced.

Prices Reduced.

FORSYTH'S

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD,

OF ALL KINDS.

Warranted Always Right.

BUY THE BEST.

FORSYTH SCALE WORKS,

179 LAKE-ST.,

CHICAGO.

PAPER.

NOTICE.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that the firm of

LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO.,

Have established their Paper Warehouse in the new and commodious building

Nos. 15 & 17 Market-st.,

Where they are constantly receiving New Goods, and will have in a few days a more complete line of Papers, Bookbinders' Material, &c., than ever before offered to the Trade in this market, and are now prepared to fill all orders from our old customers, and others that see fit to purchase from us, with promptness and despatch. Being thankful to our customers for their patronage in the past, we hope, by accuracy and strict attention to business, to merit the same in the future.

Our Rag and Metal Department will be continued at 227 and 229 South Water-st., under the management of Mr. S. M. HUNT, Jr.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the recent fire, we have removed our office to that of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER,

48 & 50 Wabash-av.,

Where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO.

PENS.

WASHINGTON

MEDALLION PENS,

BOOKKEEPERS,

ENTRY CLERKS,

SCHOOL TEACHERS,

AND ALL

WHO WRITE,

ARE NOTIFIED

THAT

$9,000!!

OF THE

PATRON'S FUND

OF THE

FOURTH SERIES

IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, AND THAT FULL INFORMATION AS TO NUMBERS drawn will be furnished to all persons interested in the fund who send their address to the

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN CO.,

NO. 11 College Place, N. Y.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,

(Successors to J. H. REED & CO.)

32 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Pure Drugs,

STANDARD CHEMICALS,

Fancy Goods,	Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass,	Glassware,
Soda Ash,	Caustic Soda,
Japonica,	Paints, Oils, &c.

OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

DEAL ONLY IN THE BEST OF GOODS.

Special attention given to Manufacturers' Supplies.

We are Agents for

Morse's Soda Fountains!

Pure Drugs! Low Prices! Quick Sales!

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will be filled as low as if bought in person.

ROOFING.

Barrett's

ROOFING.

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of

Barrett's Felt & Composition

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Paving Cement & Coal Tar,

Sheathing Felt,

Roofing Felt,

Roofing Pitch,

Coal Tar, Roofing Tins,

Carpet Felt, Rosin.

We call the attention of the public to the very general use that is being made of our Felting between the sheathing and siding of frame houses. It keeps out the wind and dampness, and is equal to a brick wall for warmth.

BARRETT & ARNOLD,

Office, 121 LaSalle-st.,

(Oriental Building)

CHICAGO.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

Resolutions of Sympathy with the Republic Unanimously Adopted.

Meeting in Court House Square.

Farwell Hall Meeting.

ORGANIZATION.

The mass meeting of citizens of Chicago in sympathy with the French Republic, held at Farwell Hall last evening, was a tremendous success [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Edward Carey, French Consul at Chicago, then called the meeting to order, and nominated [illegible]

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Fuller, the Chairman, presented the following report:

[illegible]

The resolutions were received with tremendous cheering, and were adopted in a manner which made the building tremble.

REMARKS OF J. F. FINERTY.

Mr. John F. Finerty, who represented the Irish Literary Society, of Chicago, was then introduced amid hearty applause. He said that six weeks ago, he saw in Farwell Hall, a magnificent gathering of the Germans of Chicago, who came to celebrate their sympathy for the Fatherland. [illegible]

The Chairman—"Three cheers for the Republic of Ireland!" The cheers were given with a will.

Mr. Finerty proceeded by saying that Louis Napoleon was one of the rottenest of rulers. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Life Insurance is the Grandest Confidence Swindle of the Age," said a Leading Banker of this State.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

These are the largest companies in the United States, and regarded as the surest and best.

[illegible]

The Last Incident of the Iowa State Fair.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chicago Library Association.

To-morrow evening the members of the Chicago Library Association—who are making earnest efforts, which we hope, and feel assured, will prove successful, to enlarge the library, and add to its usefulness [illegible]

Yesterday's Fire.

The alarm from Box No. 48, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in the planing mill of Richards & Hunt, No. 224 Grove street. [illegible]

Collector Jussen.

The announcement by our special correspondent at Washington, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, that Colonel Edmund Jussen, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, had [illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Seriously Injured.

A Mr. H. Bayert, of Boston, Mass., was seriously injured, near Rosehill, on Wednesday evening. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

To Marine Carpenters.

[illegible]

Michigan Avenue Hotel.

It used to be a common complaint that Chicago was deficient in hotel accommodations. That complaint is certainly provided against, so far as the present and future are concerned. [illegible]

A Much Needed Invention.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 22—[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Moth Patches Freckles and Tan. Use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.* It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Not "Through a Glass Darkly," but open to the light. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to gray hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Infants.—Such suffering to those tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Cod Liver Oil.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO

WOOLLEN GOODS, BLANKETS,

GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Jackets, Vests, Shawls, Undershirts and Drawers, Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Hose, Blankets, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

NEW FURNITURE,

Chamber and Parlor Sets, Piano Fortes, Carpeting, Household Goods of various kinds.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Large Bay Horse, Carriage and Harness, 2,500 lbs. White Lead, 50 cases Improved Glass Fruit Jars, Table Cutlery, China Dinner Sets, Harris Burglar and Fire-proof Safe, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE,

Belonging to the estate of W. H. BROWN, situate in [illegible] Addition to Chicago,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, September 26, at 2½ o'clock, At the Salesrooms of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers

5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.

[illegible]

Between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts.

[illegible]

Between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

[illegible]

N. E. Cor. DeKoven and Clinton-sts., between Clinton and Canal.

[illegible]

Between Canal-st. and Chicago River.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect. For further particulars see the auctioneers and John [illegible], 125 Randolph-st. By order of S. L. & C. B. Brown, executors. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

North Side Property

AT AUCTION.

63 BUILDING LOTS,

In Blanchard's Subdivision, Section 33, Town 40, Range 14, East,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 2½ o'clock p. m.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Title perfect. Warrantee Deeds given. Terms easy. See plats now ready.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DWELLING HOUSE & LOT,

325 North Wells-st., near Oak,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock.

By WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Two-story Dwelling House, and lot 25x100 feet, being lot 6, block 16, of Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Subdivision. Terms easy.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

326 West Randolph-st.,

AT AUCTION, ON EASY TERMS,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

320 North Wells-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Two-story dwelling house, with brick basement and lot 25x100, being lot 6, block 16, Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Subdivision.

4 LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

At their Salesrooms, Randolph-st.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, in block 5, Ravenswood. Terms easy.

Splendid Collection of

ENGLISH BOOKS,

DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2½ o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Catalogue will embrace Standard Works, elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated, which will be ready a few days before the sale.

CHAS. H. BROWER'S

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 2½ o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

This collection is one of the finest in the city, and will be sold without reserve, by catalogue, which will be ready several days before the sale.

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 160½ South Clark-st. Work furnished to pay for sewing machines. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday's Sale.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale of New and Second-hand

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables and Bureaus, Whatnots, Sideboards, Lounges, Sofa Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Horse Buggy, &c.,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

[illegible]

By GRUBB & MEYER.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.,

[illegible]

GEO. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY

In the field for the season of 1870-71. The season to be inaugurated in Chicago

Monday Evening, October 3

The inaugural season limited positively to TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES. [illegible]

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTISTS:

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD, ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Miss FANNY GOODWIN, Mrs. A. MASSEN, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Mr. ALBERT LAURENCE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. HENRY PEAKES, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Mr. ARTHUR HOWELL, Mr. JNO. CHATTERSON,

Excellent Chorus and Orchestra.

Messrs. S. BEHRENS and F. HOWSON, Conductors.

An excellent repertoire will be offered, and owing to the great strength of the Company, the announcement is confidently made that NO REPETITIONS or DISAPPOINTMENTS WILL OCCUR. The Repertoire, Prices, &c., will be published in the papers of next Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT, AND LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN OF

EDWIN BOOTH.

Bulwer's 5-act play of

RICHELIEU; Or, The Conspiracy.

Cardinal Richelieu......EDWIN BOOTH

Saturday—Macbeth. Saturday afternoon—Stranger, and Katharine and Petruchio.

Monday and Tuesday, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

In preparation, Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING LEAR.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN......Proprietor and Manager.

Friday and Saturday evenings, at a quarter before 8; also, at the Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2½, positively last performances of the elegant production,

LITTLE EM'LY.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as......DANIEL PEGGOTTY

SEE CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

SEE THE SHIPWRECK.

SEE THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL.

Monday—AS YOU LIKE IT. MISS LUCY RUSHTON as Rosalind.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

The Grand Arenic Display.

THE SCENE OF SPLENDOR.

IS COMING! IS COMING!

Monday, September 26.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23—Last night but one of the OLVILLE TROUPE,

And benefit of the great pantomimists of the age,

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW,

Who will appear, supported by their full company, in

OLD GRANNY GRUMPY.

Clown, the inimitable......J. S. MAFFITT

Pantaloon, the renowned...W. H. BARTHOLOMEW

Mons. D'ATALIE and Mlle. ANGELIA in their wonderful feats, received with rapturous applause.

J. G. BURKE in his Monological Entertainment.

Saturday evening, Benefit of Mlle. Angelia.

OBSERVE—For the accommodation of families, Grand Matinee on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, when the prices will be—Children, 25 cents; Adults, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Great success of the intensely laughable new burlesque, with everything entirely new, entitled

HAMLET IN BLACK.

FIFTH WEEK OF

I REALLY SHALL EXPIRE.

TURN HIM OUT.

PATHETIC QUARTETTE.

BURLESQUE FANCY DANCE, &c., &c.

Seats secured six days in advance. Come early.

A. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

(South Side) in Lombard's Block, on Monroe-st., between Clark-st. and Post Office-alley, will open Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870. Juvenile class every Saturday, from 2 to 5 p. m., and every Wednesday, from 5 to 6 p. m. [illegible] Office hours from 2 to 5, Lombard Block.

FRENCH FAIR

Will be opened in the new Hall of the French Catholic Church, cor. of South Halsted and Taylor-sts., MONDAY, Sept. 26, and continue every night, (that of Sunday excepted), until Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870, for the benefit of the French Catholic Church. The most attractive objects have been provided by the ladies connected with the Church, who have exerted themselves to the utmost in providing for the enjoyment of the visitors.

FARWELL HALL.

"HAGAR."

As she appeared in the Wilderness. By Edmonia Lewis, the colored young Sculptress, now on public exhibition for the first and only time in the United States, at Farwell Hall, still continues to draw most creditably. Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 to 9.

REMEMBER,

The Wild Lion Loose in the Streets

IS COMING,

With the Great European Circus, Monday, Sep. 26.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms for gentleman and wife, with first class board. Also, one single front room.

20 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlors in suite, single parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, on second floor, with board; also, back parlor and single room, together or separately. Terms reasonable.

115 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two large front rooms, first and second floor; also, back room. Table boarders accommodated.

133 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, BY the day or week, with the comforts of a home, in a new house, with modern improvements, including bath room, with hot and cold water.

230 WEST MONROE-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, OR en suite, to rent, with board. Brick house, with modern improvements.

291 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two square rooms, suitable for three or four gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

261 ONTARIO-ST.—1 LARGE FRONT PARLOR, unfurnished; also, a single bed room.

296 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with closet, with board. House and table first-class. Few day boarders wanted.

299 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CURTIS AND May.—Furnished suite of front rooms to let, with board, in a private family.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, well furnished, with first-class board. References.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for gent and lady, or four single gents, with board.

472 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, in a private family. Will rent separately. References required.

NORTH SIDE.—I HAVE AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board. Modern improvements; private family. S K, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—OR ROOM WITHOUT BOARD, FOR A few weeks, by a first-class dentist, in exchange for dental services. Address DR. JENNINGS, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, NICELY FURNISHED room, with board, in a private family, West of Sangamon-st., West Side. Address, stating terms, &c., W G O, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO WILL be absent most of the time on business, desires board for his wife in a pleasant family. North Side preferred. Address, stating terms, L W R, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE AND CHILD, in a private family. Address, W W W, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON THE North Side, by a young man, where he can have the comforts of a home. Address E H T, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST SIDE, by a young lady. Can give references. Address immediately, MISS J, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, LOTS ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near Thirty-second-st.; Cottage-place near Thirty-second-st.; Thirty-first-st., near Forest-av., by WM. R. LOOMIS & CO., 120 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, clairvoyants, 121 Jackson-st.

GREAT LONDON CLAIRVOYANT, RELIABLE test and business medium; reveals past, present, and future; investments in gold, silver, and lead mines carefully examined; results of large litigations accurately revealed; information on love and matrimonial affairs. Parlors, 237 South Clark-st. Fee, $1 to $5.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT DESK AND furniture for a small office, including letter-press. Apply at 14 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SHOW-CASE, GLASS front, with 22 drawers, suitable for a tailor, hatter, grocer, or fancy goods, 20 feet long. Also, case of shelving, counters, show-case, and other fixtures of shoe store, at No. 178 State-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! FOR A FEW DAYS to close a lot of goods from the fire, including blankets, shawls, sheetings, shirtings, cotton-flannels, hosiery, linen handkerchiefs and childrens' underwear, at 77 Market-st.

INSTRUCTION.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC TAUGHT by an accomplished lady, who has studied with some of the best masters in Europe and the United States. Inquire at REED'S Temple of Music, No. 41 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of whom a few pupils in French. Terms $1.50 per week, two lessons. Good testimonials. Would like to give English instruction or French lessons in a family in payment for board. Address TEACHER, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LOT WITH TWO HOUSES, ONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—NO. 211 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF Twenty-fourth-st. [illegible] READ & COE, 150 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, ROOM 11, 124 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST. [illegible] WEIL BROTHERS, 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY on South Clark, State, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] WEIL BROTHERS, 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH HIGHLAND PARK, [illegible] BURCHELL & CO., 19 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES WITH one acre or more, from $1,000 to $10,000. Property will be shown every afternoon, and information given from 10 to 12 a. m. at 51 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, KENWOOD STATION, fine three-story house, with basement; good barn; lot 100 feet front; for sale very low. GEO. W. WAITE & SON, Room 9 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS IN COOK County are now offered at Englewood, 7 miles south [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 21 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF Waukegan, a large brick house, with 5 acres of ground [illegible] O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and grounds in Evanston. [illegible] W. FOWLER [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD LOT EAST OF STATE-ST., between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts., in exchange for 240 acres of land in Iowa; will make a good stock farm, having two streams of water on it. Take per cent. The balance will be paid in cash. Address 558 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE property, highly improved, containing not less than 40 or more than 160 acres, with good improvements, within 45 minutes of Chicago by rail; to exchange for first-class city property. Unless the property offered is first-class in every respect, no one need apply. Address ISAAC R. DILLER & CO., No. 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD 3-STORY frame house of 9 rooms, on Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st., on a leased lot, 18 years to run, for a house and lot on South or West side, not less than 10 rooms. [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT on the South Side, north of Thirtieth-st. Give lowest price. Address F L T, 85 South Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, HYDE PARK, ONE new three-story and basement house of ten rooms, with modern improvements, good barn and large lot. Also one furnished house of ten rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water, cooking range, furnace, &c., good barn, ample and beautifully arranged grounds. Rent reasonable. GEO. W. WAITE & SON, Room 9 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME LARGE RESIDENCE, with carriage house and four acres of ground handsomely ornamented. Desirable location on the West Side. Rent very low to a good tenant.

A BRICK RESIDENCE ON WEST VAN BUREN-st., with stable; house contains 10 rooms. Rent, $500. Apply to JOHN A. ELY, 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, TO A RESPONSIBLE party—a first-class furnished house for 7 months, with the privilege of renting longer. Address at once EVANSTON, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city. Labor saved in house hunting. HENDERSON'S Agency, 138½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY and basement marble front house, occupied since May last, on West Washington-st., with every modern improvement. Carpets, gas fixtures and part of furniture for sale. Apply to S. S. & D. R. GARDNER, Room 24, Major Block.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, No. 518 Wabash-av., furnished, if desired. Apply at 126 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—BROWN FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE No. 228 North LaSalle-st.; water, gas, etc. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 200 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 186 TWENTY-FOURTH-st., and furniture for sale cheap. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with 10 rooms, hot and cold water, and modern improvements. The owner and his wife wish to board with the family. Inquire at 74 Clark-st. of Mr. GARDNER, or of JOSEPH DITTO, Riverside.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 48 WALNUT-st., near Union Park, containing 9 rooms, 6 closets, water, gas, and fixtures, with barn, all in good condition; will be rented till May 1, 1871, at $35 per month.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' BOARDING house, and furniture for sale on easy terms. Long and cheapest lease in the city. Address B H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE BRICK HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, furnished. Also brick barn. Apply 1097 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 293 WEST RANDOLPH-st., three-story and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of N. E. HOLLEY, 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—133 AND 135 CENTRE-AV., CONTAINING 10 rooms each; rent $40 per month. Inquire at 343 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—No. 99 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON Park, [illegible] neighborhood; house of five rooms and barn, for $25 per month. Inquire of H. A. PLIMPTON, No. 8 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—381 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., GOOD brick house, with all modern improvements, near Union Park. M. FOOTE, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—779 WABASH-AV. HOUSE HAS TEN rooms, with closet off each; bathroom, hot and cold water; also, a good stable. Carpets for sale low if desired. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK AND BASEMENT house on South Side, near business, suitable for a boarding house. Apply at 108 Madison-st., Room 3. ANDREWS & BRO.

TO RENT—LOW—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, with brick basement, No. 35 Oak-st., with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at 242 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, in good order. Water and gas. Inquire at 366 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with pantry and closet, suitable for housekeeping. One block from the Chicago-av. cars, at 81 Superior-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, and kept in order. Terms moderate. Apply at 506 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, without board, at 16½ Aberdeen-st. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FOR $18 PER MONTH, water in kitchen, at 158 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 263 WEST Madison-st. References required.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED SLEEPING rooms in King's Block. Inquire at Room 1, No. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, ten minutes from Post Office, in private family. 141 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FOUR NICE ROOMS. Inquire at 125 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE large room with two beds, if desired. Apply at Room 21, 66 Madison-st., corner of State.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, in marble front block on West Madison-st., near Ada, in private family. Address J M, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 161 DEARBORN-ST., OPPOSITE Post Office, one large and one small room, well furnished and cared for. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—No. 60 LAKE-ST., NEAR STATE, A very desirable first floor, up stairs. Nice entrance. Best location in city.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family at 381 Wabash-av. Rent low.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 112 AND 114 South Clark-st. Taken care of, &c. Rent $10 to $20 per month.

TO RENT—TO LADY AND GENTLEMAN FOR A short time, three rooms, neatly furnished for housekeeping, at 64 Union-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—A BILLIARD HALL, CORNER HALSTED and Madison-sts., containing four tables, &c. Best location on West Side. D. COLE & SON, 189 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH TWO ROOMS and use of kitchen. Rent, $12. Call at 582 South Halsted-st., to-morrow. A middle-aged lady preferred.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, first floor or good basement preferred, on or near Wabash-av., between Adams and Sixteenth-sts. Address A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR HALF of a store on Lake-st., between Clark and State. Address O P Q, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, FIRST CLASS house, of not less than 10 good bedrooms (not including servants' rooms); furnace and range preferred. Must be on, or very near, line of street cars or omnibus, in a good neighborhood, on South or West Side; [illegible] wanted for a boarding house. Address WARREN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS, by man and wife, in good location. Address W F J, Tribune office, stating price, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE WITH barn on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st. [illegible] Address C, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN ON ADVERTISING [illegible]

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN. [illegible]

WANTED—A GENTEEL AND SMART BOY [illegible] Apply at Drug Store, [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO DO BUSINESS IN [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND MILLER. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN IN A HORSE shoeing shop. No. 86 [illegible]-st. CARRIGAN & CO.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, ONE THAT [illegible]

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER WHO CAN DO general work. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD JOINERS. [illegible]

WANTED—HARNESS MAKER. GOOD JOB. Inquire of A. DESVOIGNES, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, TO GO IN the country [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BOOT maker. Apply at No. 141 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SLATER TO GO TO SIOUX CITY, Iowa, [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS! GIRLS! OF all nationalities out of situations to call at 255 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, ONCE A WEEK, TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—WET NURSE, AT 60 WEST WASHINGTON-st. Must be a young, healthy woman.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE, [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 220 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 55 BUTTERFIELD-ST., A GOOD girl to do general housework. Also, good housekeeper to go in country.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl for a small family, on Wabash-av. Good references required. Call at 21 Lombard Block, 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL. ALSO, A chambermaid. Apply at 111 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. None others need apply. 256 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 264 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 269 Indiana-av., North Side.

WANTED—AT 287 BURNSIDE-ST., A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Good wages. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN. Apply at 104 Third-av., after 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework, in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a private family. Wages, $4.00 a week. Apply immediately at No. 16 [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. A German girl, speaking English, preferred. Call, for two days, at Times counting-room.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH AND ASSIST IN the kitchen; wages, $4 per week. Apply at National Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, AT 21 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF a child. References required. Apply at No. 158 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting; one who can furnish best city reference. Apply, for three days, to Mrs. O'LEARY, 210 Third-av. One to take charge of a shop; also three or four good plain sewers.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on sewing machines, immediately, at 178 South State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MACHINE HANDS at 106 North Wells-st., up stairs.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 TO $3,000 IN a first-class, legitimate business. Reference exchanged. Address HARRISS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, IN a cash business that will pay $10 per day. Interview at McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Rooms 5 and 6.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS, established over eighteen years. Capital required, from $20,000 to $100,000. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, 123 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 to $10,000, to go into the auction and commission business, with one who thoroughly understands it. Address AUCTION, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 FOR A THEATRICAL enterprise already established. Apply at once to VICTOR PAXTON, Richmond House.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business that pays a fair profit. A working man wanted. WARD, 89 Market-st. 2d floor.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO joined the base at the Peoria House, Wednesday morning, send her address to F. A. LAURIE, Bloomington, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO JOIN A party with an equal amount. Entire control for the Northwest of the products of an extensive New England manufacturing company. It is a rare chance, and will cost nothing to investigate. You can judge nothing of the business by the advertisement. A good business man, with security, can get the money on 6 per cent. Call on or address, at once, Mr. TAYLOR, 141 Lake-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO BUY half interest in a cash manufacturing business, paying good profits. Inquire in basement at 159 South Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS CASHIER IN a permanent business, paying $20 weekly. Must have $200. 153 East Madison-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—CARPENTER PREFERRED; $800 capital required; can clear $1,500 a year, and double stock. One willing to work wanted, or none. Call at 22 Throop-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES STOCK IN EQUITABLE Insurance Company of Chicago. WM. C. REYNOLDS, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES IN sums to suit. HENDERSON'S AGENCY, 138½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON TIME AND IN SUMS to suit, on houses, furniture, or any good security. J. W. DEWEY, Room 2, Post Office Block.

MONEY WANTED—$10,000 WANTED FOR FIVE years. Will give 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually; real estate security. Address MONEY, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON GOOD real estate and collateral security. Room 3, Cobb's Building, 122½ Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $10,000 ON CITY PROPERTY. Large sums at 8 per cent. $5,000 for 1 or 2 years, on good collaterals. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 93 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000, IN TWO SUMS, FOR FIVE years, on improved city property. Will pay 10 per cent and no commission, or 9 and 2 commission. None but principals need apply. Address LOAN, Tribune office.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY; also, money on chattel mortgage for short time. WILLIAM D. SISSON, Attorney, Room 8, Otis Block, S. W. corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

$30,000 TO LOAN, ON LONG TIME, AT current rates; $12,000, on collateral, for 60 or 90 days. R. F. DOWNING & CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING, and hoisting, 3 to 30-horse power; trip-hammers; Foreman's portable burr stone mills; corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 39 South Canal-st.

ALL SIZES OF J. C. HOADLEY'S PORTABLE steam engines. The best portable now made. One, 10x24; two, 12x24; two, 10x20; one, 14x16; one, 8x16; two, 6x12; one, 4x8. Stationary engines. New and second-hand boilers. Engine lathes—all sizes. Iron planers, drills; wood-working machinery, at low prices and favorable terms. Send for circular and price list. W. A. JAMES & CO., 166 Lake-st.

BLANDY'S PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, from 4 to 250-horse power. Circular saw-mills and grist-mill machinery. Western office, 38 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., MANUFACTURE STATIONARY slide valve engines, portable engines, farm engines, the Corliss automatic cut-off engine, the celebrated Rider patent engine, circular saw mills, portable grist mills and bolts, merchant and custom flouring mill machinery. Plans and specifications for mills, elevators, factories, and furnaces, furnished to customers without charge. Send for illustrated circular. Address C. & G. COOPER & CO., Western Office, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOW—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine, boiler extra size. A. B. PRESTON, 118 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Clinton and Canal-sts., on Adams-st., or on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne track, just south of Adams-st. bridge, a ladies' gold watch and chain, the chain being in the form of a guard, and formed of three lengths, such as is usually worn fastened to a breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of Messrs. MARTIN RYERSON & CO., corner Beach & Taylor-sts.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE, ON OR BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs., on Thursday afternoon, a black "Sangster" silk umbrella, wood handle, covered with gold. The finder will confer a favor by returning to the office of the Chicago City Railway, First National Bank Building.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST, ON Halsted-st., between Ewing and Polk-sts., or on Ewing-st., east of Halsted, a pocket-book containing a large sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the owner's, No. 186 Ewing-st. Mrs. GERRITY.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Gunther's confectionery store, or No. 21 Commercial Insurance Building, and 643 Wabash-av., a dark maroon colored Russia morocco pocket-book, containing about $24 in money, subscriber's ticket to Art Gallery, omnibus and car tickets, and some receipted bills. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 21 Commercial Insurance Building, or 643 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A PAIR of gold bowed spectacles marked H. R. LIBBY. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 636 State-st.

LOST—WITHIN THE PAST FOUR OR FIVE days, a black hair necklace, lined with gold. The finder will please leave it at Tribune office.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A white setter dog with red spots, and a sore on the end of his tail, if returned to 92 East Washington-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Entrance Examination, Thursday, Sept. 29. For Catalogues, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS DELIVERY CLERK [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN [illegible] Address BRAGG, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SEVERAL GIRLS [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of a baby, in a private family. References if required. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl; competent cook. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, for second work or to assist in kitchen. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENTLY, IN A private family, for cooking, or general work in a small family. [illegible] Please address JEAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. [illegible] West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and up stairs work. The best of city reference given. [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family, either in city or country. Call or address A B, 211 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady. Is competent in every way. Can cut and fit children's clothes. References exchanged. Address E Y, Tribune office, for one week.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR PALACE AND HOVEL, or, Phases of London Life. By D. J. Kirwan, the well-known journalist. A beautiful octavo fully illustrated. Containing a graphic and truthful account of the Sights, Secrets and Sensations of the great city in its high and low life, from the Queen in Buckingham Palace to the Scarlet Woman of Pimlico; from the Vagabond in Princely Robes to the Condemned Criminal in Newgate. The most popular and saleable book in market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address Union Publishing Company, 122 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE War in Europe, war maps, charts, pictures, and a series of the best agents' goods in America. All papers sent free. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents, to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40, to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CYCLOPÆDIA of Wit and Humor; a treasury of humorous literature, edited by the great Comedian, William E. Burton, complete in one volume, profusely illustrated. The Life of Daniel Webster, by George Ticknor Curtis, 2 vols. elegantly illustrated. First-class canvassers wanted for these and other subscription books. Address MOSES WARREN, 63 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE. $10 to $20 per day sure; no humbug. Address, with stamp for sample, WESTERN NOVELTY COMPANY, 166 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—EITHER sex can clear $40 a week at home or traveling, with an article that every family needs. Party has selling articles to select from, affording a profit of 100 per cent. Two samples worth $5, sent for $1; 6 samples worth $15, for $2, to any person who means business. SMAX & CO., 87 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past seven years, and the owner has obtained 300 divorces during that time.

TO EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE FOR CITY OR country real estate. Persons with unencumbered or defective titles, and middlemen need not apply. Address, giving description and value of property, K L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—CITY REAL ESTATE for a grocery store. Address B B, Tribune office.

WANTED—HUNTING DOG, SETTER PREFERRED. Pointer will do, if well broke. [illegible] Clark-st. (gunsmith.)

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WATER-POWER flouring mill of three runs of stone. The power and location must be good. Address, giving full description of property, R. McDONALD, Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to I. GELLER, 294 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—FOR CASH—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of old broken gold, watches, plate, jewels, gold, silver, etc., at SANGER'S, No. 284 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOPS—WANTED, TWO OR THREE hundred bales '69's or '70's. Address, stating quality, price, and where to be seen, HOPS, Tribune office.

WANTED—GRAVEL—300 YARDS OF LAKE Shore gravel for roofing. POWELL, GATCHELL & CO., 134 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY 12 LADIES AND 12 gentlemen of energy, in a light and pleasant business, in all parts of the West. Pays from $3 to $5 per day. Address J. S. COBOVER, Coldwater, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH means to buy a wholesale stock of hats, caps, furs and gloves, cheap. Bargains for city and country merchants, at 25 Lake-st., Chicago.

A GREAT CHANCE, AND BARGAIN—A GOOD saloon, in one of the best localities in the city, for sale. A good business man can make money. Address A J, Tribune office.

A STOVE, HARDWARE, AND IMPLEMENT store for sale, in one of the best localities in the West. Sales $30,000 per year. A capital of $8,000 to $10,000 required. For terms and particulars, inquire of CRAGIN BROS. & Co., 32 Lake-st.

A BILLIARD AND LAGER BEER SALOON for sale—a bargain to be made; owner intends to leave the city. Call at 344 South State-st.

A RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY, IN a good location on South Side, for sale. Inquire of HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer. Office, 151 LaSalle-st.

A STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES FOR sale. For terms, apply at 208 West Lake-st., Chicago, where store is located.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, WITH FIXTURES, and a good custom. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address GROCER, Tribune office.

A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT FOR SALE—In connection with a neat sample room. Location splendid. Price reasonable. No greater inducements offered in this line. Other business demands the owner's attention. Address ADDISON, Tribune office.

A GOOD CORNER LAGER BEER SALOON for sale, 1[illegible] Indiana-st., corner Union-st. Good chance; sold cheap for cash. Owner leaves city.

A BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP, IN THE village of Algonquin, McHenry County, on the Elgin & State Line Railroad, for sale. Brick building, 24x34, two stories high. The owner has carried on a successful business in the village for nearly 20 years. If sold, the owner intends to retire. A great chance for one or two mechanics of small means, to go into business. Address as above, JAMES PHILP.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE manufacturing business for sale or exchange for real estate. The owner wants to go to Europe. Inquire at No. 27 North Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS MEAT, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE Market, with a fine run of custom, well located and cheap rent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address X Y, Tribune Office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, WITH [illegible] stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, and 3 years' lease, cheap. Apply at No. 138 Chicago-av., corner of Market-st.

RARE CHANCE IN ONE OF THE BEST RAILROAD towns in central Iowa. A book store and news depot for sale, with a good business, full stock of books, stationery, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, soda fount, &c. Situated in the same room with the Post Office. Further particulars, inquire of H. B. KEEN & COOKE, 113 and 115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class ladies boarding house for sale, on easy terms. House long established, and full of first-class paying boarders. Address B H, Tribune office.

THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN STOVE AND hardware store 165 West Madison-st., for sale, established 15 years, and doing a first-class business.

THE BEST PAYING RETAIL TEA AND GROCERY store in the city, for sale. Cash capital required, $1,000. Can double it easy in one year. Address GROCERY STORE, Tribune office.

$200 CASH CAN BUY THE NEATEST FITTED up saloon in this city, must be sold to-day. Inquire in basement, 72 Madison-st., NAHOD.

$1,000 WILL SECURE A RETIRING PARTNER'S interest in a genteel cash business that will pay $300 per month. No bonus asked. Under ordinary circumstances, this chance could not be had for less than $2,000 bonus. 161 Clark-st., Room 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT OPEN BUGGY WANTED IN EXCHANGE for South Side lots or sewing machines. Apply to W. C. H., 168 Lake-st.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HORSES CONSIGNED to CREGAR'S stable, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts., and must be sold to satisfy the owners. If you want to buy make us an offer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND BUGGIES, wagons and harness, Saturday, 24th, at 10 a. m., at CREGAR'S stable, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE STALLION AND NINE horses, suited for any business. Sold off a farm in Illinois to lessen the stock. Apply at 75 and 77 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FINE harnesses of my own make, at prices that can't be beat in this city, at J. A. ISLEY'S, 65 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES—top and open buggies, pony phaetons, harness, &c., at 68 to 70 Market-st. H. R. HILL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PONY, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, at private sale, or at auction on Saturday, without reserve. Livery Stable, corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY HORSE, IN GOOD order, at a bargain, or will exchange him for a light one, new or second-hand. Address T A, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TIP-TOP FAMILY HORSE, TO ride or drive; also a top buggy, nearly new, harness, cover. Will be sold very cheap for cash, together or singly. H. BURTON, 123 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND BUGGIES FOR LESS [illegible] cheaper than anywhere in town. [illegible] N. W. corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts. Auction [illegible] every Monday and Saturday.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT HATHAWAY'S [illegible] Carriage Factory, 130 Market-st., one [illegible] buggy; one open do.; one 2-seat, side-spring [illegible] business or grocery wagon.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST [illegible] and stylish horses in the city [illegible] harness almost new. Will be sold together or [illegible] Apply at NEWTON'S [illegible] Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE THIS [illegible] all classes of horses, carriages, and [illegible] WESTON'S sale stable, 186 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SOUND AND KIND [illegible] [illegible] Indiana-st. SMITH & PALMER.

FOREIGN.

The Investment of Paris.

A Sortie in Heavy Force Repulsed by the Prussians.

Prussian Cannon Command the Southern Portion of the City.

The Country Around Scoured by Prussian Cavalry.

The Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Account of the Late Prussian Repulse at Toul.

Letter From Bismark on the Means and Conditions of Peace.

Political Discussion Increasing in Paris.

Nothing Known as to the Result of Favre's Mission.

Russia Said to be Preparing for a War With Turkey.

Fearful Ravages of the Vomito in Southern Spain.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Private despatches report a severe battle, yesterday, south of Paris. The French, in heavy columns, made the attack, but were repulsed, with great loss.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Prussian guns at Sceaux now command the southern part of Paris. The Prussians have avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

A railroad is finished around the Paris fortifications.

Arrangements are made at Lille whereby the complete inundation of the surrounding country can be effected in twelve hours. This means that that defense will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians.

Large quantities of grain, which had been collected around Paris, was recently burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles. No Prussians are reported anywhere within the department of the Aube.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

OSTEND, Sept. 22.—Despatches from the German camp before Paris state that the capture of 3,000 of the Garde Mobile at Versailles after the occupation of Sevres by the Prussian garrison, is confirmed.

It is reported from Nadar that the locks on the [illegible]

[illegible]